The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Yesterday was the hottest day of the year this far.

—The Democrats at St. Louis will start their ball to day.

—Mr. Beecher passed the sixty-third mile-stone in his life journey on Saturday.

—It is almost certain that Senator Morrill will not qualify as Secretary of the Treasury.

—The Americans in London are making preparations to celebrate the "Fourth" in glorious style.

—Tilden weighs several pennyweights more than Hon. A. H. Stephens, and never wears more than one overcoat.

—The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury has directed the payment of the July interest to be commenced to-day without rebate.

—The World's Homeopathic Convention, under the auspices of the American Institute of Homeopathy, commenced in Philadelphia yesterday.

—To the general inquiry, "What is the St. Louis Convention going to do?" the most frequent reply is, "Put its foot in it." This is a grand tribute to the genius of the glorious Democracy.

—The House Committee on Banking and Currency have rescinded their former action, and agreed to concur in the Senate amendment to the Silver bill in regard to making the trade dollar a legal tender.

—A New York pyrotechnist has attempted to make a "corner" in firecrackers. If he is successful he will deserve recognition also as a public benefactor. We certainly hope he will run the prices up so high that the most desperately patriotic small boy will be unable to celebrate the Fourth after his peculiar method.

—If Gov. Tilden proves strong enough to weather the two-thirds rule at St. Lou's, and carries off the nomination, there are several able Democratic newspapers scattered through the country which will have enough boiled crow to eat to keep them busy during the campaign. "Vas he reconciled?" exclaimed the Dutchman; "mine Gott, he hat to be!"

—The utter inability of the conference committees to agree on the disputed items in the appropriation bills, is now admitted. This makes the dead lock between the Houses again complete. The danger that several of the Government Departments, including the Postoffice, will be obliged to stop their operations after June 30, looms up more ominously than before.

—As an evidence that trade is not so bad in New York as would seem to be indicated by some of the journals there, six steamships left that port on Saturday, all fully freighted, and with passenger accommodations mostly taken. Travel shows some falling off compared with the last few weeks, but is larger in the aggregate than for the last two years at this season.

—A report has already been started in the Northwest that Hayes is a Roman Catholic, and the Chicago *Tribune* has been called to explain. Hayes is not a communicant of any church. Mrs. Hayes is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Gov. Hayes, as good husbands should, goes regularly with his wife. He is very regular in his attendance upon the services of the sanctuary.

—The New York *Tribune* thus speaks of a Pittsburgh favorite: "Miss Augusta Dargon is among the stars that Messrs. Shook & Palmer have engaged to succeed each other next season at the Brooklyn Theatre. Miss Dargon will appear early in the autumn, in *Deborah* and *Lady Macbeth*; and the public of this region will then have an opportunity of seeing, under suitable circumstances, one of the most earnest, ambitious and competent actresses of the time."

—A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Times*, from Washington, says: "It is rumored here that Postmaster Fairman is the next prominent victim in Pennsylvania whose head will be taken off. He seems to have awfully offended the Cameronites by advocating and voting for the nomination of Blaine at Cincinnati, and as the story goes, he is to be officially decapitated for punishment for his offense. The nominations of Ketcham to be District Judge in place of McCandless, and of McCormick to be United States Attorney for the Western District of District of Pennsylvania, in place of Reed, removed, are now before the Senate Judiciary Committee, by which it is expected they will be considered and passed upon, and reported to the Senate at once for confirmation."

—General Sherman said a few days ago at the banquet of the Society of the Army of the Potomac that few people realized that our little army was more of a test by a war as full of hardships and with as great percentage of danger—though of course involving greatly reduced numbers—as that wherein two great sections of the nation struggled for the mastery. He referred to the Indian campaign on the frontier, and the accounts now coming home to us of the bravery of our men and the determined character of their savage foe recall Sherman's appeal that the people should stand by this little fragment of troops we call the Regular Army, and not permit its utter destruction by Congressional action, or the shaving off in false economy of its none too large pay and allowances.

—Victor Hugo is adding a new terror to death by his salutations of the dead at the moment of burial. He could not appear in person when George Sand was buried, but he sent an address, which he said: "I salute an immortal. I loved her, I admired her, I revered her; now, in the august sereneness of death, I contemplate her. I congratulate her, because what she has done is great. I thank her, because what she has done is good. I remember writing to her once, 'I thank you for being such a great soul.' Have we lost her? No; such grand spirits disappear, but they do not vanish. Far from it. One might say that in becoming invisible under one form they become visible under another sublime transfiguration. The human form is an occulation; it masks the true Divine visage, which is the idea. George Sand was an idea. She is beyond the flesh, then she is free; she is dead, then she is living. *Patuit Deo.*"

—After all, *apropos* of Commencement, the thought suggests itself that college training gives the scholar the right start; it secures for him a general knowledge of what is to be acquired; it furnishes him with a scheme of research and with literary tastes and instincts, while it prepares him for professional studies. Moreover, though the alumnus may become a merchant or a mechanic, or whatever may be his career, he seldom loses the respect for literature which he acquired in college. He at least does not hold books and writers in contempt, like the sordid Grad-grinds who submit everything to the test of a monetary valuation. He keeps up the character of the class to which he belongs. He is among those who have always a word of encouragement for the student ruined by unfriendly difficulties. He helps to endow professorships and to increase libraries. He is among the friends and active promoters of public schools. He lays the seeds of what he reads them. He is the discriminating patron of art; his ways are generous and his manners are refined, in spite of his constant contact with the miserly, the selfish, and the mean.

—Gen. Crook's first decided brush with the non-treaty Sioux, was fought at a disadvantage. The Indian allies—of the Snake and Crow tribes—do not appear to have fulfilled the high expectations which were entertained of them, and have chanted their war song, and, we do not doubt, expressed their loathing and contempt for their ancient foes. But the fighting was done by Gen. Crook's soldiers, who were largely outnumbered by the warriors of Sitting Bull. The result—ten white men killed and twenty wounded—is very much to be deplored. Unless fighting Indians are tremendously overrated, their first encounter with an armed force, they are fortified in their own lofty opinion of their prowess, and so prolong the subsequent contest until utterly dispersed. The battle with the Sioux took place on one of the southern affluents of the Yellowstone, near the boundary between Montana and Wyoming. A little while ago that region would have been considered as in the heart of the Indian country. It is still Indian territory, but its position—hemmed in as it is with tracts where the emigrant is comparatively safe—shows how small the field of Indian fighting has become.

—The father-in-law of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll died at Peoria, Illinois, last week, and was buried on Wednesday, June 21, from his residence. Colonel Ingersoll made the following remarks: "Friends and Neighbors: To fulfil a promise made years ago, it is necessary for me to say a word. He whom we are about to lay in the earth was gentle, kind, and loving in his life. He was ambitious only to live with those he loved. He was hospitable, generous, and sincere. He made few friends and the friends of his friends. He returned good for good. He lived the life of a child, and died without leaving in the memory of his family or the record of an unkind act. Without assurance and without fear we give him back, as it were, to Nature, the source and mother of us all. Friend, husband, father, fare thee well." At the conclusion of the remarks, the casket was closed, and the funeral procession was formed. A long line of carriages followed the hearse to the final resting place of the dead in Spring Dale cemetery. Colonel Ingersoll, at the grave, made the following remarks: "With morn, with noon, with night, with changing clouds and changeless stars—with grass, with trees, and birds with leaf and bud, with flower and blossoming vine, with all the sweet influences of Nature we leave our dead. Again, farewell!" After this the coffin was lowered, the graves received the lamented dead, and the burial, simple but impressive, was completed.

FIRST EDITION.

THE DEMOCRACY TO-DAY.

The Political Cauldron at St. Louis Red Hot.

A Fierce Struggle for the Presidential Nomination.

Governor Tilden Apparently Ahead.

A Desire Shown to Evade the Finance Question.

ST. LOUIS, June 26.—The Hendricks men are feeling more confident this morning than yesterday. General Manson, who is working very judiciously for Indiana's favorite, has assurances of support from States not before counted on, and after the first ballot it is expected he will make decided gains. Meanwhile the anti-Tilden leaders, who are seeking for somebody strong enough to carry Ohio, Indiana and New York, are working with great energy.

A Prebate Conference.

was held in parlor No. 2 of the Southern Hotel last night, which was attended by representatives from different delegations opposed to Tilden. Speeches were made by Roger A. Pryor, Jno. Kelly and others, which were received with a good deal of enthusiasm. The object of the meeting was to see what they can count on. They report that they are strong enough to defeat Tilden. They indicated no choice.

Tilden's Friends at Work.

This meeting has been responded to today by work on the part of Tilden that will count in the convention. The delegates of Massachusetts and Wisconsin held meetings, and agreed to cast the vote of each delegation solid for Tilden. This is considered an important gain. The same kind of work is being done with other delegations, and the Tilden managers express the greatest confidence of ultimate success in spite of the efforts of Tammany. It is now believed

The Two-thirds Rule

will stand. None of the friends of prominent candidates seem to have courage to at back it. "If it does stand," said a delegate, "Tilden is beaten. No doubt somebody will lead when the time comes, and there will be a desperate contest."

A Courteous Delegation.

The following paper was laid before the National Committee this morning by the Greenback delegation from New York:

"ST. LOUIS, June 24, 1876.

"*To the Democratic National Committee:*

"GENTLEMEN—The delegation appointed by the Democratic State Convention held at New York city on the 1st of June, instant, to represent the State of New York in the St. Louis Presidential Convention of the 27th inst., respectfully present to your committee that they are in attendance in this city for the purpose of discharging the duties imposed upon them by their Democratic constituents; that they are informed that another delegation, headed by the Hon. Francis Kernan and appointed at a State Convention held at Utica, is also in attendance, claiming to represent New York. This delegation, therefore, respectfully suggest to your committee and make the formal request that the seats in the Convention hall awarded by your committee to the State of New York shall be left entirely vacant and unoccupied, and both delegations absolutely excluded from the use thereof until such time as the Convention itself, upon the report of its own committee on credentials shall have determined who are entitled to the same, the sole desire and demand of this delegation being that both delegations be placed upon the same equal footing upon the organization of the Presidential Convention, and that your committee shall do no act whereby either delegation shall be placed in a prejudicial or disadvantageous position before the convention and the public in advance of a decision upon the merits of the New York contest.

"Respectfully submitted,

"GIDEON J. TUCKER,

"Chairman *pro tem.* of the New York delegation.

"H. D. MCNAUGHTON, Secretary."

The Peter Cooper Ticket.

Cornell Jewett, delegate representing the Independents of the United States, publishes an address in the *Evening Dispatch*, advocating a compromise on the financial question. Governor Colquitt was named for Vice President, and postponement of the financial plank in the platform until after the nomination. Mr. Jewett represents the Peter Cooper ticket, and states with authority that the Cooper ticket will be withdrawn if the Democrats favor greenbacks.

State Delegations Organized.

Several State delegations met and organized this morning, among them the following:

Pennsylvania—Wm. A. Wallace, Chairman. The unit question was discussed, but no definite action taken. A majority, however, seem to favor carrying out the instructions of their State Convention.

California—J. P. Hager, Chairman. This delegation will move for an emphatic expression on the Chinese question. They say they can carry the whole Pacific slope for the Democracy if they can get from the Convention an acknowledgment that their people are right on this subject. No action was taken regarding how this delegation will vote, but it is understood the majority of them are for Tilden, and the vote will probably be cast as a unit.

North Carolina—Col. W. T. Dorlsch, Chairman. Although the matter was talked about, no action was taken as to the vote of this State.

Oregon—Gen. M. V. Brown, Chairman. This delegation stands on the same ground as the Californians on the Chinese question.

Alabama—Gen. E. W. Pettis, Chairman. This delegation is divided, and decided to vote as they please. They refuse to give any definite information as to their preferences.

Tilden Ahead.

Evening.—A few hours here are all that is necessary to satisfy the looker-on that there is an organized effort of great force for any candidate except Tilden. The audacity of his supporters sweeps everything before it, and makes the mention of other names seem puerile. This is more prominently so than in the case of Blaine's support at Cincinnati, and his friends claim almost everything and his nomination on the second ballot with the requisite two-thirds, for the two-thirds rule will be adhered to. It is true important delegations, such as Wisconsin, Michigan and North Carolina, have promised solid or nearly solid votes for Tilden, but after all the result will depend on the action of the Southern delegations. They are mostly lookers-on up to this time, their views being well expressed by Governor Walker, of Virginia. Governor Walker said that the delegation being from the Old Dominion, which had accepted the results of the war and were in true unison with the people of the North, had come to St. Louis with the firm determination to ascertain what man the North preferred as their standard bearer for 1876, and join heart and hand in their support of that man.

Hon. John Morrissey has circulated industriously among these delegations. He was invited before the Louisiana delegation this afternoon, and had addressed them in behalf of Tilden.

Seymour Declines.

At a meeting of the New York delegation this afternoon a letter was read from Hon. Horatio Seymour, declining in the most positive terms any nomination that might be tendered him by the Democratic party. He confessed that a declination appeared rather hasty when considering the fact that no nomination had been tendered, but had declined thus early in order that no ballots might be wasted on his name.

How New York Stands.

After some preliminary action a formal test vote was taken, with the view of ascertaining the preferences of the delegation, which resulted as follows: Tilden, 52; Seymour, 7; Hendricks, 7; Church, 1; Hoffman, 1; Hancock, 1; Bayard, 1. A resolution was then offered as follows:

Resolved, That the New York delegation cast their votes as a unit until by a majority vote a reconsideration shall be agreed upon.

The resolution passed after much discussion, after which Col. Easton introduced the following:

Resolved, That when by request of twenty-five of this delegation for purpose of retire from the Convention for consultation, the motion to reconsider the unit vote shall be in order for discussion.

False Rumors.

With this flood for Tilden many rumors originated calculated to strengthen him, but which ran down prove to be false. For instance, it was calculated that Carl Schurz would speak at the Southern Hotel to night for Tilden, but as Schurz is in Pennsylvania, that cannot be, and his partner here pronounced the story to be without foundation. Another gave it that a combination between the supporters of Tilden and Hendricks had been effected, the latter to take the second place. This story the Indiana delegation pronounced unfounded. "I am an old soldier," said Gen. Manson, "and never change front in the face of the enemy. We shall stand by Gov. Hendricks to the end. If the Convention nominates Gov. Tilden they will seek elsewhere for a second to the ticket." The Indiana delegation are firm, but are not boasting.

The Finance Question.

The Illinois delegation held a long session this evening and discussed the financial question of the times. The delegation seemed to be about equally divided between hard and soft money, but settled into a conviction that a compromise will be necessary if anything is said in the platform on the money question. Gen. John E. McClelland, who was selected for the committee on resolutions, expressed himself in favor of the repeal of the resumption act, but as in favor also of specie payments. There is likely to be a fierce fight on the money question, as prominent greenback men like Voorhees, of Indiana, and Ewing, of Ohio, have been appointed on the committee on resolutions.

In the Ohio delegation there was a protracted fight, which resulted in the selection of Hon. Thomas Ewing by twenty-three votes. This question is so much feared that a number of delegates are urging the propriety of saying nothing on the money question in the platform.

Of the territories only Colorado will be permitted to participate in the proceedings of the Convention.

Organization of Delegations.

Wisconsin—General George C. Smith, Chairman. An informal vote showed the preferences of the delegation as follows: Tilden, 6; Davis, 3; Hancock, 1. The Hancock man and the Davis men no doubt go to Tilden on the second or third ballot.

Kansas—General C. W. Blair, Chairman. It was the unanimous opinion of the delegation that the two-thirds rule should be adhered to. No action was taken to indicate the preferences of the delegation, but it was known to be in favor of soft money.

Nevada—A. C. Ellis, Chairman. The delegation will vote as a unit, and lean strongly towards Tilden.

Michigan—Tom. L. Tneblen, Chairman. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Schell, Belmont and others in opposition to Tilden. The delegates stands seventeen for Tilden, and five for Hendricks, but three of the latter will probably change to Tilden.

Mississippi—Gen. E. C. Walthall, Chairman. A resolution was adopted, pledging the delegation vote as a unit for Tilden as long as there was any show of his being elected.

New Hampshire—Geo. H. Putman, Chairman. The delegation stands nine for Tilden, and one for Thurman.

Maine—Samuel Anderson, Chairman. The first ballot of the delegation will be cast solid for Tilden.

Kentucky—W. P. C. Breckinridge, Chairman. A resolution was adopted instructing the delegates to present to the Convention the resolution passed by the Kentucky State Convention calling for the repeal of the resumption act, but favoring the return to specie payments as soon as possible.

Music by the Band.

A band from Peru, Ind., accompanied by several prominent members of that delegation, serenaded several State head-quarters this morning. At the New York headquarters, Judge Buskirk, from Indiana, made a short address to the New Yorkers, foreboding harmony of feeling among the Democrats and assuring the New York gentlemen that they came here as Democrats, and would support as the standard bearer of the Democracy whoever should be nominated.

Francis Kernan, Senator from New York, made a brief response, counseling harmony and assuring the Indiana delegation that New York would stand by them with the same spirit as avowed by the gentleman who addressed them, and if it turns out that the Convention should designate Gov. Hendricks as the strongest man with whom to win success, New York will give him a hearty support.

Pennsylvania for Hancock.

The hopes of the opponents of Tilden now centre around Pennsylvania. This State has resolved to vote solid for Hancock, and to continue to vote for him, with no second choice. This action, they think, will draw to their support enough States on the second ballot to prevent the nomination of Tilden, and then Pennsylvania, which, by being out of the way, that State would be added to the Hancock column, and be followed later by the Hendricks supporters. This is their plan. If it should succeed, Pennsylvania would be the State to entertain the second place to Hon. Thomas Ewing. The friends of Hendricks evidently see the critical nature of the situation, and are adding to an effort to prevent two-thirds vote for Tilden. That now is the only hope left to the opponents of the New York candidate. The count for Tilden on the first ballot now exceeds four hundred. The Tammany leaders are so much discouraged as to be about ready to give up the contest, and at this hour it looks as if Tilden would sweep the field.

At a meeting of the National Committee, Mr. Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, was selected as temporary Chairman of the Convention. This was the first victory for Tilden.

The Grievances of Editors.

At a meeting of editors of German Democratic papers and Independents, this evening, Charles Reemelin, of Ohio, was Chairman, and Col. Dengler, of New York, Secretary. The following resolutions reported by Judge Osterhaus, a Southerner, was for Vice President, and postponement of the financial plank in the platform until after the nomination. Mr. Jewett represents the Peter Cooper ticket, and states with authority that the Cooper ticket will be withdrawn if the Democrats favor greenbacks.

"This meeting, composed of German Americans from all parts of the United States, believing both from their own knowledge and from information derived from many editors of German papers correctly informed of the feelings of the German Americans of this country, declare the following to be their unanimous opinion:

"First. The political war of positions should cease, and the old fraternal feeling of a people at peace with itself be restored; but that the war upon the corruptionists in the public service, who looked upon the offices and business of the country as their spoil, should be rigorously prosecuted to a successful termination.

"Second. That according to the old true Democratic doctrine, gold and silver is the only money known in the constitution of the United States, and we say with Senator Benton, 'The only money that deceives nobody,' that the legal tender notes are no money, but constitute a debt long ago due, and the whole financial policy of the Federal Government should be so directed as to restore specie payment.

"Third. That the present tariff is oppressive upon trade and industry for the benefit of social interests, and it ought to be abrogated, and that a system of duties be substituted which shall simply and sincerely be levied for revenue purposes, so as to take no more from the people than is necessary for the expenses of the Government and the maintenance of the public faith.

"Fourth. That the maintenance of the public schools by State authority is the time-honored principle of this land, that they should be continued in all their efficiency from local control, and that the proposed transfer of the schools to Federal rule by constitutional amendments meets their disapproval, both because it is an improper extension of central power, as well as because it is dangerous to the schools themselves.

"Fifth. That the exposure of fraud and peculation of the present administration have written with lines of fire over the country the great duty of the hour, to cleanse the public service in all its branches of the miscreants who, void of virtue themselves, have presumed that the sense of morality is dead in the people, and to show them that this nation has not forgotten that it had a Washington.

"Sixth. That the reorganization of the public service in all its branches is demanded by the public interest, so as to place in the employment of the Government officials specially qualified for the respective places for which they may be candidates; that the doctrine that to the victors belong the spoils should be forever repudiated, and in lieu of it the rule established that the public service shall be open only to the men of talent, integrity and capacity in the country, and not to the mere partisans.

"Seventh. That Samuel J. Tilden stands be ore the country as the foremost representative man of the reform indicated, that the German-Americans so recognize and will support him as such.

"They feel certain that his nomination will secure New York to the Democracy and strengthen it in every State where there are numerous German American voters.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* has found an old lady eighty years of age, an intimate friend of Mrs. Hayes, who predicted several years ago that Mr. Hayes would be elected President in 1876. Mother Warren made the prediction in a letter, of which we produce only the paragraph pertinent to the case in point. The following is the remarkable paragraph: * * * "Little Fannie (Governor Hayes' daughter—REP.) is a beautiful child, and, what is best of all, she appears perfectly healthy. I hope she will make as good and as useful a woman as her grandmother Webb. (Mrs. Hayes' mother—REP.) Do not think I mean any disparagement to you. I have often wished you had been in the White House, instead of Mrs. Lincoln. She gave a large party when our country was in its greatest distress, and when the sick and dying soldiers were almost within the sound of her voice, yet she needed them not. You would have been with them, to bathe their feverish brows and parched lips, and to speak words of consolation to them, and soothe them in their last moments. *I will now make a prediction: In 1876 R. B. Hayes will be elected President of the United States*, and I know you will both fill your stations with honor to yourselves and credit to the country. And may God bless you." * * * Mother Warren says she felt confident Governor Hayes would be nominated at Cincinnati. She claims no gift of prophesy.

—Maggie Mitchell, the favorite actress, it is reported is in very poor health and will soon retire from the stage permanently.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 26, 1876.

SENATE.

The Soldiers' Bounty Bill.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the House bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers in the late war for the Union.

The bill is amended by striking out from the list of beneficiaries all sailors and marines, slaves and Indians, and also by omitting the requirement that bounties received under State law shall be deducted from the total of eight and one-third dollars for each month of service provided by the bill.

The Unexpended Balances.

Mr. MORRILL (Maine) called up the message of the President in regard to continuing the unexpended balance of appropriations into the next fiscal year, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations. So ordered.

The Army Appropriation Bill.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year was taken up.

Mr. ALLISON explained the provisions of the bill, and said the committee had not felt authorized to examine into the subject of the reorganization of the army, and therefore reported in favor of striking out the first eight sections of the bill as it came from the House, which proposed to reorganize the army. The committee added $3,278,692 to the amount of the bill as it came from the House, or $1,257,468 less than the appropriation for the present fiscal year. The House proposed to reduce the army in numbers as well as the compensation of officers. The committee had nothing to do with that question, and therefore had added appropriations to carry out the existing law. Besides, the proposition to reduce the army in this bill differed from the independent bill for that purpose recently passed by the House.

The question being on agreeing to the first amendment reported by the committee, to strike out the first eight sections reorganizing the army, Mr. LOGAN, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, said the committee had considered the House bill to reduce the army, but they had determined that at this time of the session it would be inexpedient to bring the bill before the Senate, and therefore determined to postpone it until the next session. The Committee on Military Affairs would examine the question of a reduction of the salaries of officers, also the number of men in the army, at the same time, but it could not do so this session.

Coin.

After discussion the Chair laid before the Senate the special order, the House bill for the issue of coin, and a substitute for that bill reported by the Senate Committee on Finance.

Mr. SHERMAN said he did not desire to have that bill displace an appropriation bill. He therefore moved that the special order maintain its place from day to day, with the understanding that it shall not displace an appropriation bill. So ordered.

The Army Bill.

Consideration of the Army Appropriation b ll was then resumed.

The first amendment reported by the committee to strike out the eight sections reorganizing the army, reducing pay, &c., was agreed to—yeas 24, nays 13. Maxey voted with the Republicans in the affirmative.

The House bill provided that no money appropriated by the act shall be paid for recruiting the army beyond the number of 22,000 enlisted men. The Committee on Appropriations reported an amendment to make the number of enlisted men 25,000, including Indian scouts and hospital stewards, and providing that nothing in the act shall be construed to prevent enlistments for the Signal Service, which shall hereafter be maintained as now organized, and with the force of enlisted men now provided by law. The amendment was agreed to.

The House bill also contained a clause providing that hereafter the number of enlisted men in the Signal Service shall not exceed 350. The Senate Committee on Appropriations reported an amendment to strike out this clause, and it was agreed to.

The House bill, in the paragraph which the committee were agreed to, as follows: Increasing the appropriation for the pay of the army from $9,154,988 to $9,968,574, providing that from and after the first day of January next the number of officers of the line and staff masters in the army, the reduction to be made by dropping from the rolls the junior commissioned officer of the maximum of forty in a regiment.

Other amendments reported by the committee were agreed to, as follows: Increasing the appropriation for the pay of commissary sergeants from $215,376 to $215,376; increasing the appropriation for the Subsistence Department from $1,908,680 to $2,200,000; increasing the appropriation for the Quartermaster's Department from $3,300,000 to $3,600,000; and for the purchase of horses for cavalry and artillery from $104,781 to $250,000; increasing the appropriation for the transportation of the army from $2,817,804 to $3,900,000, and for the hire of citizens' quarters from $877,865 to $1,500,000.

The committee also reported a proviso allowing $200,000 of the amount appropriated for the hire of officers' quarters to be used for the construction of military posts or depots at such places as may be selected by the Secretary of War, and all existing military posts the maintenance of which may be rendered unnecessary by the erection of new posts shall be abandoned as soon as practicable. Agreed to.

An amendment increasing the appropriation for the purchase and manufacture of clothing, &c., from $300,221 to $500,000, was agreed to.

Mr. Maxey submitted an amendment providing that cavalry regiments may be recruited to one hundred men in each company, and kept up to that standard in number, and a sufficient force of cavalry shall be employed in defence of the Rio Grande and Indian frontier of Texas. Agreed to.

The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in committee. Agreed to—yeas 25, nays 12.—Mr. Maxey voting with the Republicans in the affirmative.

The bill was then read the third time and passed.

The Chair laid before the Senate the special order, being the bill for the issue of silver coin.

The River and Harbor Bill.

Mr. CONKLING moved that the Committee on Commerce be discharged from further consideration of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, and that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations. He said four members of the Committee on Commerce had been sent to Mississippi by the Senate. Another was detained at home by sickness, and the result was the committee had not been able to get a quorum for the past two or three weeks. The motion was agreed to.

After an executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE.

Bills Introduced.

Under a call of States by Speaker *pro tempore* Sayler, the following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. DURHAM, fixing the compensation of United States Marshals and Deputies, and fees of Clerks of United States Circuit and District Courts.

By Mr. KERR, to further provide for the redemption of United States legal tender notes.

By Mr. KASSON, a joint resolution providing that hereafter the two Houses adjourn on Saturday, the 1st of July, it shall be to meet on Tuesday, July 4th, at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, there to consider a joint resolution commemorative of the centennial anniversary of American independence.

The call of States being concluded, Mr. NEAL introduced a bill providing for the repeal of the resumption act, and moved the previous question.

A point of order raised by Mr. KASSON was, after some discussion, overruled.

The previous question was not seconded—77 to 109—and Mr. KASSON rising to debate, the bill went over under the rule.

Legislative Appropriation.

Mr. RANDALL, from the Conference Committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill, reported the committee unable to agree, and a new committee was appointed.

The Resumption Act.

Mr. SAVAGE moved to put on its passage the bill to repeal the third section of the resumption act, but the point of order made by Mr. KASSON, that previous notice had not been given, was sustained, and the motion was not entertained.

The Appropriations.

A motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill to continue into the next fiscal year the appropriations made for the current year was rejected—55 to 172.

Mr. FRINGER offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to report to-morrow a bill to repeal the redemption act.

Mr. DENNISON interposed a motion to adjourn. Rejected—yeas 8, nays 179.

The morning hour expired and Mr. Springer's resolution went over without action.

Edward O'M. Condon.

Mr. FAULKNER, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of Edward O'M. Condon. It requests the President to take such steps as in his judgment may tend to the release of said Condon. Passed.

War Claims.

Mr. TERRY moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill reviving the law for the payment for horses and equipments lost during the war, and extending the time for filing claims therefor, &c. Adopted.

Arms for Frontier Settlers.

Mr. JNO. REILLY (Pa.) moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill for the issue of diessed Government arms to States and Territories for their protection against Indians. Adopted. Adjourned.

SECOND EDITION

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

The Freshest Gleanings from the Old World.

The French Budget Committee.

PARIS, June 26.—Grevy, President of the Chamber of Deputies, has advised Gambetta to discontinue holding sittings of the Budget Committee at Palais Bourbon. The reason probably is that the custom of sitting at Paris instead of Versailles is calculated to invest the committee with influence distinct from the Assembly's in the minds of Parisian Radicals. Conservative newspapers complain of what they term the committee's usurpations, and compare it with the Committee of Public Safety and the Jacobin Club of the first revolution.

The French University Bill.

The Conservative side of the Senate anticipate a postponement of Minister Waddington's university bill until the next session. The recess will begin about the middle of July, but the Republicans before having a day's recess, to ascertain by discussion the temper of the Senate on the bill.

England and the Eastern Question.

LIVERPOOL, June 26.—The London correspondent of the *Post* (a zealous Liberal journal) says he hears from a trustworthy source that serious difficulties exist in the Cabinet on the Eastern question, and intimates that the present policy is Disraeli's, not Lord Derby's. The correspondent says: "The reason why such obstinate silence has been observed in Parliament on the policy of the Government on this question is that debate would make manifest these differences, which could not fail to prove very prejudicial to the Government. Lord Derby and Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the one hand, and the Premier, Hunt, First Lord of the Admiralty, and the Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for India, on the other, are widely at variance on the extremely serious point of the amount of support to be awarded Turkey by England in the event of a crisis. Every one is hoping for the best, but nobody's eyes can be closed to the alarming resemblance the present situation bears to that immediately preceding the Crimean war. If we do not this time drift into hostilities, it certainly will not be owing to unity and energy in the cause of peace of Disraeli's Government."

Fatal Mine Explosion.

LONDON, June 26.—An explosion in the Birley pit at Shonfield killed six miners.

A Strike Averted.

The Durham colliers, by a vote of twenty thousand to sixteen thousand, accepted arbitration in the question of wages.

Austrian Neutrality.

VIENNA, June 26.—Austria is taking precautions for maintaining strict neutrality in the event of a conflict between Servia and Turkey. Montenegro will not participate in Servia's movement. On the contrary, Prince Milan's assumption of the leadership of the Sclavonian revolt is reported to have excited the jealousy of the Prince of Montenegro. Roumania continues neutral.

Peaceful Counsel.

PARIS, June 26.—The powers are again exercising pressure at Belgrade to induce Servia to abandon its warlike attitude.

Council of Herzegovinian Chiefs.

RAGUSA, June 26.—The Herzegovinian Chiefs will assemble at Bagnavi on the 29th of July to agree with Montenegro about their operations in case Servia commences hostilities against Turkey.

The Danish Troubles.

COPENHAGEN, June 26.—The Lower House of Parliament, in its session last Friday on the armament bill, did not reject, but virtually repealed the proposal of the Left, which caused the dissolution of the last Chamber.

The Relations Between England and China.

SHANGHAI, June 1.—Anxiety respecting the relations of China to England continues. The British minister declines to ratify the convention with Pekin officers. The Chinese of all classes are in great alarm. There are four thousand English troops in Burmah prepared to cross the frontier in case of hostilities.

Ready to Attack Montenegro.

LONDON, June 27.—A Ragusa correspondent of the Moscow *Gazette* says Mukhtar Pasha has concentrated 35,000 men ready to attack Montenegro. Both Montenegro and Servia are now convinced that it would be suicidal to delay war longer.

Russia at the Eleventh Hour.

The *Times'* Berlin dispatch contains the following: It is stated, not without reason, that Russia at the eleventh hour is endeavoring to effect a direct understanding with England.

Greeks Anxious for War.

A special from Epirus to the *Opinione* of Rome reports that committees throughout Greece are diligently fomenting revolt on the Turkish frontier. Volunteers are enrolling. The people believe that war will be declared when the King returns.

Enlargement of Servia's Territory.

A telegram from Berlin to the *Post* says the great powers refuse to discuss any proposal for the enlargement of Servia's territory.

Preparing for Hostilities.

LONDON, June 27.—Dispatches to the *Standard*, dated Constantinople, June 23d, received by way of Athens, says it is certain that the Porte expects Servia to take immediate action.

Abdul Kerin Pasha, Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish forces, has been ordered to proceed to Nitsche and prepare for immediate hostilities.

The Leader of the French Imperialists.

PARIS, June 26.—M. Rouher has been elected member of the Council General for the department of Puy De Dome by a majority of fifty. *Le Pays*, commenting on the election, says M. Rouher is the only recognized leader of the Imperialists and the sole authorized depository of the views of the Prince Imperial.

England's Line of Action.

In the House of Lords Earl Darby, Foreign Minister, said, touching the Eastern question, the situation was very complicated, but for his part he saw no reason to doubt that all the great powers, without exception, would be glad to terminate a quarrel that has so many elements of danger. England's line of action is clear. We would gladly reconcile the Porte and insurgents, but we have no right or wish to take the part of either in a purely internal quarrel. Our policy on which we have acted in times not remote and in civil wars far more expensive and sanguinary. We are in communication with the Porte and other powers, with a view of offering such counsels as may be useful. We have not been charged in some quarters with favoring the Turks. The charge is utterly unfounded. No one supposed the maintenance of the Ottoman Empire possible if the Christians became permanently dissatisfied. The problem is to reconcile their reasonable wishes with the maintenance of a system which cannot be overthrown without a general convulsion.

Russia's Threat.

A Berlin dispatch to the *Times* says the St. Petersburg *Golos*, a Ministerial organ, threatens that Russia will set all Europe in a blaze to prevent the subjection of kindred tribes in the coming strife.

Preparing Gibraltar for Defense.

The Gibraltar *Guardian* states that owing to instructions from England, the fortress of Gibraltar is being placed in a complete condition of defense. Artillerymen are everywhere mounting guns. Sixty cartridge loads of powder a day are expected to arrive. All furloughed officers have been recalled.

Ex-Secretary Bristow at Home.

LOUISVILLE, June 26.—Col. Bristow reached here to-day. This evening an immense crowd of his friends and neighbors called on him informally and gave him a hearty welcome to his old Kentucky home. The reception was participated in by men of all parties. All seemed to be proud of the great distinction he had won and of the honor he had done to his city and State by his able and honest administration of the Treasury. There is no doubt of the fact that Col. Bristow has a warm place in the hearts of the people here of all parties. The demonstration this evening was like an old fashioned family gathering, judges, physicians, merchants, Democrats and Republicans alike taking part.

The Convention of Mining Engineers.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—The American Institute of Mining Engineers reassembled in the hall of the Franklin Institute this morning, Mr. E. C. Pechin in the chair. The report of the council made to Institute shows that 39 new members were admitted during the year, making a total of 612. Of these eight have died. The names of numerous new members were proposed and approved.

Pleasure Seekers Drowned.

BOSTON, June 26.—During the storm yesterday a large number of pleasure boats were capsized and many of the parties on board are missing. At Plymouth two boats with seven persons are missing.

Ketchum Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Hon. Wm. Ketchum as United States District Judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania, vice Hon. Wilson McCandless, retired.

AMERICA'S CENTENNIAL.

Proclamation by the President for the Observance of the One Hundredth Birthday of the Nation.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The following was issued to-day:

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

The centennial anniversary of the day on which the people of the United States declared their right to a separate and equal station among the powers of the earth seems to demand an exceptional observance. The founders of the Government at its birth and in its feebleness invoked the blessings and protection of a Divine Providence, and thirteen colonies and three millions of people have expanded into a nation of strength and numbers, commanding the position which then was asserted, and for which fervent prayers were then offered. It seems fitting that on the occurrence of the one hundredth anniversary of our existence as a nation a grateful acknowledgment be made to Almighty God for the protection and bounties which he has vouchsafed to our beloved country.

I therefore invite the good people of the United States on the approaching fourth day of July, in addition to the usual observances with which they are accustomed to greet the return of the day, further, in such manner and at such time as in their respective localities, and religious associations may be most convenient, to mark its recurrence by some public, religious and devout thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings which have been bestowed upon us as a nation during the centenary of our existence, and humbly to invoke a continuance of his favor and of his protection.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord 1876, and of the independence of America the one hund

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Yesterday was the hottest day of the year this far.

—The Democrats at St. Louis will start their ball to day.

—Mr. Beecher passed the sixty-third mile-stone in his life journey on Saturday.

—It is almost certain that Senator Morrill will not qualify as Secretary of the Treasury.

—The Americans in London are making preparations to celebrate the "Fourth" in glorious style.

—Tilden weighs several pennyweights more than Hon. A. H. Stephens, and never wears more than one overcoat.

—The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury has directed the payment of the July interest to be commenced to-day without rebate.

—The World's Homeopathic Convention, under the auspices of the American Institute of Homeopathy, commenced in Philadelphia yesterday.

—To the general inquiry, "What is the St. Louis Convention going to do?" the most frequent reply is, "Put its foot in it." This is a grand tribute to the genius of the glorious Democracy.

—The House Committee on Banking and Currency have rescinded their former action, and agreed to concur in the Senate amendment to the Silver bill in regard to making the trade dollar a legal tender.

—A New York pyrotechnist has attempted to make a "corner" in firecrackers. If he is successful he will deserve recognition also as a public benefactor. We certainly hope he will run the prices up so high that the most desperately patriotic small boy will be unable to celebrate the Fourth after his peculiar method.

—If Gov. Tilden proves strong enough to weather the two-thirds rule at St. Lou's, and carries off the nomination, there are several able Democratic newspapers scattered through the country which will have enough boiled crow to eat to keep them busy during the campaign. "Vas he reconciled?" exclaimed the Dutchman; "mine Gott, he hat to be!"

—The utter inability of the conference committees to agree on the disputed points in the appropriation bills, is now admitted. This makes a dead lock between the Houses again complete. The danger that several of the Government departments, including the Postoffice, will be obliged to stop their operations after June 30, looms up more ominously than before.

—As an evidence that trade is not so bad in New York as would seem to be indicated by some of the journals there, six steamships left port on Saturday, all fully freighted, and with passenger accommodations mostly taken. Travel shows some falling off compared with the last few weeks, but is larger in the aggregate than for the last two years at this season.

—A report has already been started in the Northwest that Hayes is a Roman Catholic, and the Chicago *Tribune* has been called to explain. Hayes is not a communicant of any church. Mrs. Hayes is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Gov. Hayes, as good husbands should, gets singularly with his wife. He is very regular in his attendance upon the services of the sanctuary.

—The New York *Tribune* thus speaks of a Pittsburgh favorite: "Miss Augusta Dareon is among the stars that Messrs. Shook & Palmer have engaged to succeed each other next season at the Brooklyn Theatre. Miss Dargon will appear early in the autumn, in *Deborah* and *Lady Meath*; and the public of this region will then have an opportunity of seeing, under suitable circumstances, one of the most earnest, ambitious and competent actresses of the time."

—A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Times*, from Washington, says: "It is rumored here that Postmaster Fairman is the next prominent official in Pennsylvania whose head will be lopped off. He seems to have woefully offended the Camerouites by advocating and voting for the nomination of Blaine at Cincinnati, and, as the story goes, he is to be officially decapitated for his punishment for his offense. The nominations of Ketchum to be District Judge in place of McCandless, and of McCormick to be United States Attorney for the Western District of District of Pennsylvania, in the place of Reed, removed, are now before the Senate Judiciary Committee, by which it is expected they will be considered and acted upon, and reported to the Senate at once for confirmation."

—General Sherman said a few days ago at the banquet of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee: "The people realized that our little army was now engaged in a war so full of hardships and with as great percentage of danger—though of course involving greatly reduced numbers—as that between two great sections of the nation struggled for the mastery. He referred to the Indian campaign on the frontier, and the accounts now coming home to us of the bravery of our men and of the determined character of their savage foe recall Sherman's appeal that the people should stand by this little fragment of their army, to call the Regular Army, and not permit its utter destruction by Congressional action, or the shaving off in false economy of its none too large pay and allowances.

—Victor Hugo is adding a new terror to death by his substitution of the dead at the moment of burial. He could not appear in person when George Sand was buried, but he sent an address, in which he said: "I salute an immortal. I loved her, I admired her, I revered her; now, in the august sereneness of death, I contemplate her. I congratulate her, because what she has done is great. I thank her, because what she has done is good. I remember writing to her once, 'I thank you for being such a great soul.' Have we lost her? No, such creatures disappear, but they do not vanish. Far from it. One might say that in becoming invisible under new forms they become visible under another sublime transfiguration. The human form is an occultation; it masks the true Divine visage, which is the idea. George Sand was an idea. She is beyond the flesh, then she is free; she is dead, then she is living. *Putuit Deo.*"

—After all, *apropos* of Commencement, the thought suggests itself that college training gives the scholar the right start; it secures for him a general knowledge of what is to be acquired, and furnishes him with a scheme of research and with literary tastes and instincts, while it prepares him for professional studies. Moreover, though the alumnus may become a merchant or a mechanic, or whatever may be his career, he seldom loses the respect for literature which he acquired in college. He at least reads books and the writers in contempt, like the self-made Grad-grinds who submit everything to the test of a monetary valuation. He keeps up the character of the class to which he belongs. He is among those who have always a word of encouragement for the student environed by difficulties. He helps to endow professorships and to increase libraries. He is among the friends and endowers of public and private schools. He buys the new books and he reads them. He is the discriminating patron of art; his ways are generous and his manners are refined, in spite of his constant contact with the miserly, the selfish, and the mean.

—Gen. Crook's first decided brush with the non-treaty Sioux was fought as a disadvantage. The Indian allies—of the Snake and Crow tribes—do not appear to have fulfilled the high expectations which were entertained of them. They chanted their war songs, and, we do not doubt, expressed their loathing and contempt for their ancient foes. But the fighting was done by Gen. Crook's soldiers, who were largely outnumbered by the warriors of Sitting Bull. The result—ten white men killed and twenty wounded—is very much to be deplored. Unless fighting Indians are tremendously whipped in their first encounter with an armed force, they are fortified in their own lofty opinion of their prowess, and so prolong the subsequent contest until utterly dispersed. The battle with the Sioux took place on one of the southern affluents of the Yellowstone, near the boundary between Montana and Wyoming. A little while ago that region would have been considered as in the heart of the Indian country. It is still hostile territory, but its position—hemmed in as it is with tracts where the emigrant is comparatively safe—shows how small the field of Indian fighting has become.

—The father-in-law of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll died at Peoria, Illinois, last week, and was buried on Wednesday, June 21, from his residence. Colonel Ingersoll made the following remarks: "Friends and Neighbors: To fulfil a promise made years ago, it is necessary for me to say a word. He whom we are about to lay in the earth was gentle, kind, and loving in his life. He was ambitious only to live with those he loved. He was hospitable, generous, and sincere. He loved his friends and the friends of his friends. He returned good for good. He lived the life of a child, and died without leaving in the memory of his family the record of an unkind act. Without assurance and without fear we give him back, as it were, to Nature, the source and mother of us all. Friend, husband, father, fare thee well."

At the conclusion of the remarks, the casket was closed, and the funeral procession was formed. A long line of carriages followed the hearse to the final resting place of the dead in Springdale cemetery. Colonel Ingersoll, at the grave, made the following remarks: "With morn, with noon, with night, with changing clouds and changeless stars—with grass, with trees, and birds with leaf and bud, with flower and blossoming vine, with all the sweet influences of Nature we leave our dead. Again, farewell!" After this the coffin was lowered, the grave received the lamented dead, and the burial, simple but impressive, was completed.

FIRST EDITION.

THE DEMOCRACY TO-DAY.

The Political Cauldron at St. Louis Red Hot.

A Fierce Struggle for the Presidential Nomination.

Governor Tilden Apparently Ahead.

A Desire Shown to Evade the Finance Question.

ST. LOUIS, June 26.—The Hendricks men are feeling more confident this morning than yesterday. General Manson, who is working very judiciously for Indiana's favorite, has assurances of support from States not before counted on, and after the first ballot it is expected he will make decided gains. Meanwhile the anti-Tilden leaders, who are seeking for somebody strong enough to carry Ohio, Indiana and New York, are working with great energy.

A Fraudo Conference.

was held in parlor No. 2 of the Southern Hotel last night, which was attended by representatives from different delegations opposed to Tilden. Speeches were made by Roger A. Pryor, Jno. Kelly and others, which were received with a good deal of enthusiasm. The object of the meeting was to see what they can count on. They report that they are strong enough to defeat Tilden. They indicated no choice.

Tilden's Friends at Work.

This meeting has been responded to today by work on the part of Tilden that will count in the convention. The delegates of Massachusetts and Wisconsin held meetings, and agreed to cast the vote of each delegation solid for Tilden. This is considered an important gain. The same kind of work is going on with other delegations, and the Tilden managers express the greatest confidence of ultimate success in spite of the efforts of Tammany. It is now believed

The Two-thirds Rule

will stand. None of the friends of prominent candidates seem to have courage to at tack it. "If it does stand," said a delegate, "Tilden is beaten. No doubt somebody will lead when the time comes, and there will be a desperate contest."

A Contesting Delegation

The following paper was laid before the National Committee this morning by the Greenback delegation from New York:

ST. LOUIS, June 24, 1876.

"*To the Democratic National Committee:*

"GENTLEMEN—The delegation appointed by the Democratic State Convention held at New York city on the 1st of June, inst., to represent the State of New York in the St. Louis Presidential Convention of the 27th inst, respectfully represent to your committee that they are in attendance in this city for the purpose of discharging the duties devolved upon them by their Democratic constituents; that they are informed that another delegation, headed by the Hon. Francis Kernan and appointed at a State Convention held at Utica, is also in attendance, claiming to represent New York. This delegation, therefore, respectfully suggest to your committee and make formal report that the seats in the Convention hall awarded by your committee to the State of New York shall be left entirely vacant and unoccupied, and both delegations absolutely precluded from the use thereof until such time as the Convention itself, upon the report of its own committee on credentials shall have determined which are entitled to the same, the sole desire and demand of this delegation being that both delegations be placed upon the same equal footing upon the organization of the Presidential Convention, and that your committee shall do no act whereby either delegation shall be placed in a prejudicial or disadvantageous position before the convention and the public in advance of a decision upon the merits of the New York contest.

"Respectfully submitted,

"JOHN J. TUCKER,
"Chairman pro tem. of the New York delegation.
"H. D. MCNAUGHTON, Secretary."

The Peter Cooper Ticket.

Cornell Jewett, delegate representing the Independents of the United States, publishes an address in the *Evening Dispatch*, advocating a compromise on the financial question. He favors a Southern man for Vice President, and postponement of the financial plank in the platform until after the nomination. Mr. Jewett represents the Peter Cooper ticket, and states with an sheets that the withdrawal of his name was drawn if the Democrats favor greenbacks.

State Delegations Organized.

Several State delegations met and organized this morning, among them the following:

Pennsylvania—Wm. A. Wallace, Chairman. The unit question was discussed, but no definite action taken. A majority, however, seem to favor carrying out the instructions of their State Convention.

California—J. P. Hager, Chairman. This delegation will move for an emphatic expression on the Chinese question. They say they can carry the whole Pacific slope for the Democracy if they can get from the Convention an acknowledgment that their people are right on this subject. No action was taken regarding how this delegation will vote, but it is understood the majority of them are for Tilden, and the vote will probably be cast as a unit.

North Carolina—Col. W. T. Dorlsch, Chairman. Although the matter was talked about, no action was taken as to the vote of this State.

Oregon—Gen. M. V. Brown, Chairman. This delegation stands on the same ground as the Californians on the Chinese question.

Alabama—Gen. E. W. Pettis, Chairman. This delegation is divided, and decided to vote as they please. They refuse to give any definite information as to their preferences.

Tilden Ahead.

Evening.—A few hours here are all that is necessary to satisfy the looker-on that there is no organized effort of great force for any candidate except Tilden. The audacity of his supporters sweeps everything before it, and makes the mention of other names seem puerile. This is more pronounced now than in the case of Blaine's support at Cincinnati, and his friends claim almost everything but nomination on the second ballot with the requisite two-thirds, for the two-thirds rule will be adhered to. It is true important delegations, such as Wisconsin, Michigan and North Carolina, have promised solid or nearly solid votes for Tilden, but after all the result will depend on the action of the Southern delegations. They are mostly lookers-on up to this time, their views being well expressed by Governor Walker, of Virginia. Gov ernor Walker said that the delegation, being from the Old Dominion, which had accepted the results of the war and were in true unison with the people of the North, had come to St. Louis with the firm determination to ascertain what means the North preferred as their standard bearer for 1876, and join heart and hand in their support of that man.

Hon. John Morrissey has circulated industriously among these delegations. He was invited before the Louisiana delegation this afternoon, and had addressed them in behalf of Tilden.

Seymour Declines.

At a meeting of the New York delegation this afternoon a letter was read from Hon. Horatio Seymour, declining in the most positive terms any nomination that might be tendered him by the Democratic party. He confessed that a declination appeared rather hasty when considering the fact that no nomination had been tendered, but had declined thus early in order that no ballots might be wasted on his name.

How New York Stands.

After some preliminary action a formal test vote was taken, with the view of ascertaining the preferences of the delegation, which resulted as follows: Tilden, 52; Seymour, 7; Hendricks, 7; Church, 1; Hoffman, 1; Hancock, 1; Bayard, 1. A resolution was then offered as follows:

Resolved, That the New York delegation cast their votes as a unit until by a majority vote a reconsideration shall be agreed upon.

The resolution passed after much discussion, after which Col. Easton introduced the following:

Resolved, That when by request of twenty-five of this delegation for privilege to retire from the Convention for consultation, the motion to reconsider the unit vote shall be in order for discussion.

False Rumors.

With this flood for Tilden many rumors originated calculated to strengthen him, but which run down prove to be false. For instance, it was calculated that Carl Schurz would speak at the Southern Hotel to night for Tilden, but as Schurz is in Pennsylvania, that cannot be, and his partner here pronounced the story to be without foundation. Another gave it that a combination between the supporters of Tilden and Hendricks had been effected, the latter to take the second place. This story the Indiana delegation pronounced unfounded. "I am no old soldier," said Gen. Manson, "and never change front in the face of the enemy. We shall stand by Gov. Hendricks to the end. If the Convention nominates Gov. Tilden they will seek elsewhere for a second to the ticket." The Indiana delegation are firm, but are not boasting.

The Finance Question.

The Illinois delegation held a long session this evening and discussed the financial question of the times. The delegati seemed to be about equally divided between hard and soft money, but settled into a conviction that a compromise will be necessary if anything is said in the platform on the money question. Gen. John E. McClelland, who was selected for the committee on resolutions, expressed himself in favor of the repeal of the resumption act, but as in favor also of specie payments. There is likely to be a fierce fight on the money question, as prominent greenback men like Voorhees, of Indiana, and Ewing, of Ohio, have been appointed on the committee on resolutions.

In the Ohio delegation there was a protracted fight, which resulted in the selection of Hon. Thomas Ewing by twenty-three votes. This question is so much feared that a number of delegates are urging the propriety of saying nothing on the money question in the platform.

Of the territories only Colorado will be permitted to participate in the proceedings of the Convention.

Organization of Delegations.

Wisconsin—General George C. Smith, Chairman. An informal vote showed the preferences of the delegation as follows: Tilden, 6; Davis, 3; Hancock, 1. The Hancock man and the Davis men no doubt go to Tilden on the second or third ballot.

Kansas—General C. W. Blair, Chairman. It was the unanimous opinion of the delegation that the two-thirds rule should be adhered to. No action was taken to indicate the preferences of the delegation, but it was known to be in favor of soft money.

Nevada—A. C. Ellis, Chairman. The delegation will vote as a unit, and lean strongly towards Tilden.

Michigan—Tom. L. Tuebles, Chairman. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Schell, Belmont and others in opposition to Tilden. The delegates stands seventeen for Tilden, and five for Hendricks, but those of the latter will probably change to Tilden.

Mississippi—Gen. E. C. Waltham, Chairman. A resolution was adopted, pledging the delegation vote as a unit for Tilden as long as there was any show of his being elected.

New Hampshire—Geo. H. Putnam, Chairman. The delegation stands nine for Tilden, and one for Thurman.

Maine—Samuel J. Anderson, Chairman. The first ballot of the delegation will be cast solid for Tilden.

Kentucky—W. P. C. Breckinridge, Chairman. A resolution was adopted instructing the delegates to present to the Convention the resolution passed by the Kentucky State Convention calling for the repeal of the resumption act, but favoring the return to specie payments as soon as possible.

Music by the Band.

A band from Peru, Ind., accompanied by several prominent members of that delegation, serenaded several State head-quarters this morning. At the New York headquarters, Judge Buskirk, from Indiana, made a short address to the New Yorkers, foreboding harmony of feeling among the Democrats and assuring the New York gentlemen that they came here as Democrats, and would support the standard bearer of the Democracy whoever should be nominated.

Francis Kernan, Senator from New York, made a brief response, counseling harmony and assuring the Indiana delegation that New York would meet them with the same spirit as avowed by the gentleman who addressed them, and if it turns out that the Convention should designate Gov. Hendricks as the strongest man with whom to win success, New York will give him a hearty support.

Pennsylvania for Hancock.

The hopes of the opponents of Tilden now centre around Pennsylvania. This State has resolved to vote solid for Hancock, and to continue to so vote for him, with no second choice. This action, they think, will draw to their support enough States on the second ballot to prevent the nomination of Tilden, and then William Allen, of Ohio, being out of the way, that State would be added to the Hancock column, and be followed later by the Hendricks supporters. This is their plan. If it should succeed, Pennsylvania would be the big drum to the second place to Hon. Thomas Ewing. The friends of Hendricks evidently see the critical nature of the situation, and are making an effort to prevent a two-thirds vote for Tilden. That now is the only hope left to the opponents of the New York candidate. The count for Tilden on the first ballot now exceeds a full quarter. The Tammany leaders are so much discouraged as to be about ready to give up the contest, and at this hour it looks as if Tilden would get the first ballot.

At a meeting of the National Committee, Mr. Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, was selected as temporary Chairman of the Convention. This was the first victory for Tilden.

The German Element.

At a meeting of editors of German Democratic papers and Independents, this evening, Charles Ronnebig, of Ohio, was Chairman, and Col. Dengler, of New York, Secretary. The following resolutions reported by Judge Ochsenburg were adopted:

"This meeting, composed of German Americans from all parts of the United States, believing both from their own knowledge and from information derived from many editors of German papers correctly informed of the feelings of the German Americans of this country, declare the following to be their unanimous opinion:

"First. The partisan war of sections should cease, and the old fraternal feeling of a people at peace with itself be restored; but that the war upon the corruptionists in the public service, who looked upon the offices and business of the country as their spoil, should be rigorously prosecuted to a successful termination.

"Second. That according to the old true Democratic doctrine, gold and silver is the only money known to the constitution of the United States, and we say with Senator Benton, 'The only money that deceives nobody, that is the legal tender notes are no money, but constitute a debt long ago due, and the whole financial policy of the Federal Government should be so directed as to restore specie payment.

"Third. That the present tariff is oppressive upon trade and industry for the benefit of social interests, and it ought to be abrogated, and that a system of duties be substituted which shall simply and sincerely be levied for revenue purposes, so as to take no more from the people than is necessary for the expenses of the Government and the maintenance of the public faith.

"Fourth. That the maintenance of the public schools by State authority is the time-honored principle of this land, that they should be continued in all their efficiency from sectarian control, and that the proposed transfer of the schools to Federal rule by constitutional amendments meets their disapproval, being in direct line of the improper extension of central power as well as because it is dangerous to the schools themselves.

"Fifth. That the exposure of fraud and peculation of the present administration have written with lines of fire over the country the great duty of the hour, to cleanse the public service. That the leaders of the miscreants who, void of virtue themselves, have presumed that the sense of morality is dead in the people. Let us show them that this notion has not forgotten that it had a Washington.

"Sixth. That the reorganization of the public service in all its branches is demanded by the public interest, so as to place in the employment of the Government officials specially qualified for the respective places for which they may be candidates; that the doctrine to the victors belong the spoils should be forever repudiated, and in lieu of it the rule established that the public service shall be open only to the men of talent, integrity and capacity in the country, and not to the mere partisan.

"Seventh. That Samuel J. Tilden stands before the country as the foremost representative man of the reform indicated, that the German-Americans so recognize and will support him as such. They feel certain that his nomination will secure New York to the Democracy and strengthen it in every State where there are numerous German American voters.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* has found an old lady eighty years of age, an intimate friend of Mrs. Hayes, who predicted several years ago that Mr. Hayes would be elected President in 1876. Mother Warren made the prediction in a letter, of which we produce only the paragraph pertinent to the case in point. The following is the remarkable paragraph: * * * "Eliza Fannie (Governor Hayes' daughter—REP.) is a beautiful child, and, what is best of all, she appears perfectly healthy. I hope she will make as good and as useful a woman as her grandmother Webb. (Mrs. Hayes' mother—REP.) Do not think I mean any disparagement to you. I have often wished you had been in the White House, instead of Mrs. Lincoln. She gave a large party when our country was in its greatest distress, and when the sick and dying soldiers were almost within the sound of her voice; yet she heeded them not. You would have been with them, to bathe their feverish brows and parched lips, and to speak words of consolation to them, and soothe them in their last moments. *I will now make a prediction: In 1876 R. B. Hayes will be elected President of the United States*, and I know you will both fill your stations with honor to yourselves and credit to the country. And may God bless you." * * * Mother Warren says she felt confident Governor Hayes would be nominated at Cincinnati. She claims no gift of prophesy.

—Maggie Mitchell, the favorite actress, it is reported is in very poor health and will soon retire from the stage permanently.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 26, 1876.

SENATE.

The Soldiers' Bounty Bill.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the House bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers in the late war for the Union.

The bill is amended by striking out from the list of beneficiaries all sailors and marines, slaves and Indians, and also by omitting the requirement that bounties received under State law shall be deducted from the total of eight and one-third dollars for each month of service provided by the bill.

The Unexpended Balances.

Mr. MORRILL (Maine) called up the message of the President in regard to continuing the unexpended balance of appropriations into the next fiscal year, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations. So ordered.

The Army Appropriation Bill.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year was taken up.

Mr. ALLISON explained the provisions of the bill, and said the committee had not felt authorized to examine into the subject of the reorganization of the army, and therefore reported in favor of striking out the first eight sections of the bill as it came from the House, which proposed to reorganize the army. The committee added $3,278,092 to the amount of the bill as it came from the House, or $1,237,468 less than the appropriation for the present fiscal year. The House proposed to reduce the army in numbers as well as the compensation of officers. The committee had nothing to do with that question, and therefore had added appropriations to carry out the existing law. Besides, the proposition to reduce the army in this bill differed from the independent bill for that purpose recently passed by the House.

The question being on agreeing to the first amendment reported by the committee, to strike out the first eight sections reorganizing the army, Mr. LOGAN, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, said his committee had decided, on the one hand, and the Premier, Hunt, First Lord of the Admiralty, and the Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for India, on the other, are widely at variance on the extremely serious point of the amount of support to be awarded Turkey by England in the event of a crisis. Every one is hoping for the best, but nobody's eyes can be closed to the alarming resemblance the present situation bears to that immediately preceding the Crimean war. If we do not this time drift into hostilities, it certainly will not be owing to unity and energy in the cause of peace of Disraeli's Government."

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SECOND EDITION

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

The Freshest Gleanings from the Old World.

The French Budget Committee.

PARIS, June 26.—Grevy, President of the Chamber of Deputies, has advised Gambetta to discontinue holding sittings of the Budget Committee at Palais Bourbon. The reason probably is that the custom of sitting at Paris instead of Versailles is calculated to invest the committee with influences distinct from the Assembly's in the minds of Parisian Radicals. Conservative newspapers complain of what they term the committee's usurpations, and compare it with the Committee of Public Safety and the Jacobin Club of the first revolution.

The French University Bill.

The Conservative side of the Senate anticipate a postponement of Minister Waddington's university bill until the next session. The recess will begin about the middle of July, but the Republicans before fixing a day, desire to ascertain by discussion the temper of the Senate on the bill.

England and the Eastern Question.

LIVERPOOL, June 26.—The London correspondent of the *Post* (a zealous Liberal journal) says he hears from a trustworthy source that serious difficulties exist in the Cabinet on the Eastern question, and intimates that the present policy is Disraeli's, and Lord Derby's. The correspondent says: "The reason why such ominous silence has been observed in Parliament on the policy of the Government on this question is that debate would make manifest these differences, which could not fail to prove very prejudicial to the Government. Lord Derby and Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the one hand, and the Premier, Hunt, First Lord of the Admiralty, and the Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for India, on the other, are widely at variance on the extremely serious point of the amount of support to be awarded Turkey by England in the event of a crisis. Every one is hoping for the best, but nobody's eyes can be closed to the alarming resemblance the present situation bears to that immediately preceding the Crimean war. If we do not this time drift into hostilities, it certainly will not be owing to unity and energy in the cause of peace of Disraeli's Government."

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Casualties at Wheeling.

WHEELING, W. VA., June, 26.—Frank Wilson, a son of Capt. Andrew Wilson, of this city, aged fifteen, was drowned while bathing in Wheeling Creek. This morning, at Boggs run, on the outskirts of this city, John Ganghan was killed, and another man, name unknown, dangerously injured by a premature explosion while blasting in a stone quarry.

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.

Man Drowned Under Suspicious Circumstances—Several Men Under Arrest.

News was received at the Mayor's office last night that David Campbell, who resided on Penn avenue, had been drowned at Temperanceville under circumstances indicating foul play. The body was recovered at half-past ten o'clock by John Booklightner. The information further stated that several men were under arrest at the station house on suspicion, and the statement that the Coroner be sent down immediately. Owing to the late hour that the news came in, it was impossible to gather further news of the case. The operator at the Temperanceville Station House said he knew nothing more about this matter than that the remains and the arrested men were there. The Coroner did not go down.

SCHOOL PICNIC.

Eight Hundred Children to be Present.

The scholars of the Washington and Bayard Public schools will hold a picnic at Robinson's grove, Eighteenth ward, Thursday, the 29th inst., which promises to be a grand affair. There will be between eight and nine hundred school children in attendance, besides the teachers of both schools, the School Board and a number of invited citizens, and the citizens of the ward generally.

Joseph Mitchell will be master of ceremonies, which is a

DAILY GAZETTE.

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JOSIAH KING.....W. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1876.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
OF NEW YORK.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 30f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112@112¼.

THE war preparations of Servia and others of the principalities of Turkey still continue, and the conflict of arms seems inevitable. England agrees to stand off and take no part in such a conflict. It is only when Russia comes in that she proposes to intervene.

A SERIOUS difference is said to exist in DISRAELI'S Cabinet, in relation to the Eastern question. Some are entirely opposed to interference, and others are willing to give a limited concurrence to interference. So in the event of a crisis, the counsels of England are apt to be divided, thus losing to her that decision of action so necessary in a crisis like this.

SPANISH pride is an exceedingly amusing affair. The Government was asked in the Cortes the other day whether England had interrogated it as to the application of the religious code. As no one was immediately involved, there was much talk of maintaining inflexibly the national honor against outside interference. If England should interrogate, however, this particular Spanish dog would be very humble.

GAMBETTA has been assuming perrogatives which do not seem to suit the views of M. GREVY, President of the Chamber of Deputies. He has been holding the sessions of his Committee in Paris, seperate from those of the Assembly, thus establishing a distinct and separate influence from that of the Assembly. This is a source of complaint, aside from the tendency of the Committees to punish the Bonapartists.

IF SECRETARY BRISTOW makes a few more speeches such as that at Cincinnati on Saturday night, he will inspire a feeling of regret that he was not, after all, more highly favored at the Cincinnati Convention. It was a noble and manly endorsement of the candidates and platform of the Republican party. The ex-Secretary is evidently a Republican of the best type, and a man who, in office or not, is true to the principles he has so ably exemplified as Secretary of the Treasury.

POOR little SAMMY COX is again all forsaken and forlorn. He has been euchred out of the Speakership *pro tem* by the election very unexpectedly of another, who fills the place of Speaker KERR, and not that of COX. The arrangement was set up to merely supply the place of COX, but there was discovered to be serious danger that they would slip up entirely; so the Democracy substituted another name, and this, being acceptable to the Republicans, was put through with the omission of the recognition of SAMUEL'S title to the place.

IT is rather in the free and familiar intercourse of friend with friend, that we find the true character of a man, than in the stately and formal utterances of official life. We are reminded of this by the speech of Governor HAYES, on the occasion of his reception at his old home in Fremont, Ohio, on Saturday evening. In a speech abounding in home allusions, he showed himself a patriot and a man of kindly home feelings, which puts aside the partisan in greeting friends who have no other differences with him. He evidently appreciates the exact situation as to his nomination, and proposes, if elected to enter upon the discharge of the Presidency in a humble, kindly spirit, from which the best results may be expected.

WE notice, *apropos* of the healthfulness of the several watering places on the New Jersey coast, a letter from Dr E. R. WOOLSTON, referring to the peculiarities attaching to Atlantic City, that seems to us sufficiently curious and interesting for publication. He mentions that Atlantic City affords very special benefit to those who suffer from chronic bronchitis, laryngitis, incipient tuberculosis, scrofula, rheumatism, chronic dysintery, and other diseases; and gives as a reason for it the following:

"Its topography is such with its broad extended meadows covered with frici, which contain Iodide of Soda, Chloride of Potassa, Sulphate of Soda, and the ocean with numerous bays and inlets, richly supplied with animal and vegetable matter, supplying at all times Bromide of Soda, Potassa, &c. With such rare chemical combinations as these, for every inhalation you receive the vital and chemical element to cure all such affections. It is also known that the Iodides and Bromides do not accumulate and lay inert, but are absorbed and diffused through the whole system. Medication goes on certainly by inhalation; as special and essential vital ingredients are selected by the lungs and diffused through the system with as much certainty as is food in the stomach."

If, in addition to its being a delightful watering place, Atlantic City is a curative agency, it should become very popular in time.

ROLL THE WHEEL.

St. Louis is now surging with the political hordes gathered to determine who shall be the leader of the Democratic party in the oncoming Presidential campaign. The same fierce fight is being made as occurred at Cincinnati, and with about the same general outlook, so far as the prospects of candidates are concerned. At the present TILDEN has apparently the chance, although, like BLAINE, he has not enough votes to nominate him. Were the two-third rule put aside, he could carry the Convention, as he has a clear majority of the delegates. The two-third rule is, however, so firmly established as a feature of Democratic National Conventions, that it will be hard to put it aside. Strange to say, Tammany turns up, apparently against TILDEN, although suspicions are entertained that there is something of a ruse in this. JOHN MORRISSEY, on the other hand, is for him, and assures his triumph in New York if nominated. It is understood that Tammany will harmonize upon him if he is taken. Thus, he has several elements of strength in his favor, and may succeed in pulling through.

After TILDEN there is far more uncertainty than there was in the Republican ranks. HANCOCK, popular here, does not command so much enthusiasm elsewhere. In the West and Northwest they take no stock in him. The South does not prefer him, but will accept him if nominated. All this is not encouraging in behalf of really the best man that is named. After these two names all is adrift. HENDRICKS has no more strength than ALLEN, and neither of them enough to afford any prospect of success. The most noticeable circumstance that develops is the statement that the New York Germans are for TILDEN, on Reform grounds. If this is true, it will give TILDEN great strength in the Convention, although it is hardly to be accepted as reliable without further evidence than we now have. That the Germans of New York should not understand the fraudulent character of TILDEN'S reform claims, except as they apply to TWEED and a portion of the Canal Ring, is amazing. There they were part of a demagogic scheme for political advancement.

At the present, it looks as though a stormy fight were before the Convention. There is but little organization, except in the New York delegation, and there it is in TILDEN'S interest; although Tammany is apparently against him. There is an unusual number of unpledged delegations, who probably can be "seen," in the interest of any available candidate. Thus far it looks as if a stormy time may be had, and the sitting of the Convention prolonged, until Friday. Yet if TILDEN should prove to have the lines well in hand, he will possibly push his nomination by Thursday. This is the outlook as it now appears, although it may be suddenly changed, this way or that by the occult influences at hand, and ready to be employed as chance may dictate.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

We have purposely refrained from giving expression to our views, as to the sudden decapitation of District Attorney REED, in behalf of Hon. H. H. MCCORMICK, that we might learn the truth of several rumors, and know the exact facts in the case. We have no personal ill-will towards Mr. MCCORMICK, and are under no necessity of specially defending Mr. REED. There are, however, certain obligations of propriety that rest upon men of honor that have been so flagrantly violated in this case that it is proper, because of the principle involved, that reference be made to it. The weakness of the parties interested in the change is shown by the fact that they have been industriously at work, circulating statements calculated, if believed, to mollify the resentments that naturally attend a change unfairly made. The American people love fair play as much as do the English, and it is recognized that common decency required that Mr. REED should be notified that his resignation would be accepted, if it was thought necessary to supersede him. This was carefully omitted, and the most insulting method possible was resorted to to be rid of him. We may just say that the intimations that he was requested to resign and refused, that he was inefficient, and other matters, are totally and absolutely false. His record, so far as practical results are concerned, is of the best. He has kept the docket cleaner, made as many convictions, and forfeited to the Government larger single sums than any other District Attorney, and has letters from Attorney General PIERREPONT up to the last, testifying to his entire satisfaction with Mr. REED'S administration. Attorney General TAFT has not been long enough in office to have any special cause for complaint.

It is perfectly palpable, therefore, that his removal is an expression of the solicitude of the State Ring in the affairs of this city. They are now in power at Washington, and are in haste to wreak long-delayed vengeance. Mr. REED falls because he is not an adherent of the Ring, and Mr. MCCORMICK is promoted because he is. It is not a question of fitness or ability, or else Mr. MCCORMICK would not have been selected for the place. It is simply absurd to compare him with his predecessor in regard to ability, and the strained notices by the press show that it is a prevalent opinion that in point of ability he is simply not equal to the place. But he is faithful to the fortunes of the Ring, and hence the reward. Now of all this business we have just this plain word to say,—if the issue is to be forced on the Republicans of Western Pennsylvania whether we are to be outrageously overridden, merely to convince them that the State Ring has power, we are ready with other Republicans to accept it. It will take but a little time to single out the Ring candidates before the people, label them, and then make the shortest kind of shrift of them. The Republicans of the West are in anything but the mood, even this Presidential year, to be further insulted. The sell out of BLAINE by the State Ring was an outrage, and now to openly gloat over it by decapitating BLAINE men, because they are such, and to elevate those who run with the Ring, and who have no other qualifications, has brought matters to the point of resistance.

THE FOURTH.

The peculiar associations which surround our national holiday will cause it to be more generally and extensively observed than it has been for many years. Hitherto it has generally been devoted to quiet holiday purposes, the boys doing the fireworks business, and adults giving the day to picnics and excursions. This year, between the military and other parades, the orations and other ceremonies, it will receive the fullest attention its memories demand. The orators and magazines are ventilating the early history of the great event to be commemorated; and it will not be for lack of opportunity if the people do not know more of the early history of the country than they ever did before. The old annals and early records, and even diaries and letters of the chief actors in the Revolution, have been searched, that the circumstances under which the great Declaration was put forth may be known. If that event was not surrounded with the romance our imaginations have invested it with, it will be because we pry too closely into the matters of fact of history. The Declaration was a report made by a committee of five, of which BENJAMIN FRANKLIN was one. THOMAS JEFFERSON at that time boarded at Seventh and Market streets, Philadelphia, and wrote the Declaration in his little parlor, embodying in it several resolutions *verbatim*, that had passed Congress. It is evident from the letters of ADAMS, another member of the committee, that the Declaration was canvassed with great literary care, and many anxious forebodings as to the future. The sunlight did not play around these patriots, nor was their course entirely clear. The most gloomy letter written by ADAMS during this entire period was on the day when it was supposed the committee in session, adopted their report. The army was discouraged; the tactical operations thus far had, were unfavorable, and the argument had been strongly pressed that it was better first to venture some military operations, without announcing their ultimate designs, so that, in the event of failure, there would be room for retreat." At all events, they would not be rebels in the comprehensive sense the publication of the Declaration of Independence would make them.

We have been taught to imagine that an inspiration, like that which rested on PATRICK HENRY, when he made his great speech in the House of Burgesses, rested on the Continental Congress; that JEFFERSON drew up the Declaration under some peculiar afflatus, and that then, in a burst of enthusiasm it was adopted. In truth, it was a very formal proceeding. There was nothing inspired or poetic in its surroundings. Even when reported its full and serious import was not fully comprehended. The thought of the scaffold, more than that of triumph, was present in the minds of those who signed. But their act was none the less noble, and their heroism none the less grand, that they went forward, in full realization of the possible, and to them probable, consequences of their open repudiation of the mother country. Those were men of clear, well-trained intellects that originated the plan of separation, and launched our young Republic. They lived and were trained under very different surroundings from those which are ours. Many of them were familiar with the writings of the classic authors, and were scholars of no mean degree. That they were patriots, the proceedings of the Continental Congress amply prove.

One hundred years have passed, and we are entering upon the second century of the Republic under new and very different circumstances. At Philadelphia a magnificent and successful exposition illustrates the prosperity developed during our first century of governmental existence. We compare favorably, as a nation, with any of the nations of the old world. The Republic remains, but one attack having been made upon it,—and that failing, through the devotion of the people. To-day the principles of the Republic are more firmly established than ever, and we enter our second century with the largest hopes of prosperity and success. We have, in the practical workings of our political system wrongs to remedy, but the people show that they have the penetration to see, and the virtue to demand the reform of all evils.

The celebrations that will take place on the fourth are intended to attest our love for and devotion to the institutions of our country. None, who realize what we have attained, can refrain from some expression of devotion to the noble Republic that has been developed. Our success in the past has been marvelous, and our prospects for the future are wonderful. What has been accomplished in the last fifty years seems the wonder of the age, and yet we have but entered on our career of activity, so that the coming century bids fair to be more full of marked achievement than that just ending. Our entire territory, within the coming century, will be occupied, and all the millions of acres of rich soil, now uncultivated, will be producing in abundance, its supplies of food. Our cities will grow more extended, and the population of the land should exceed a hundred millions, after allowing for all hindering influences. Above all, we believe our country under Providence has had a destiny to achieve, in exerting a mild, kindly, christianizing influence over the nations at the West, while illustrating to those of the East the fact that Governments of the people, by the people, and for the people can be a success. The influence of our example has been very marked, and is destined to be more so in the future. This, then, is the *great* celebration of our National anniversary,—one that is fraught with the interests of a century past, and full of the promises of a century to come.

What a Weak Woman Can Do.

She can sit at an open window of a rail way carriage with a stiff northwest wind blowing in that chills everybody in the vicinity to the marrow, for two hours in a thin muslin dress, without flinching.

She can dance or waltz down the Captain's cabin, making regiment, and at the eleven o'clock supper partake very more lobster salad, ice cream, champagne, cake and coffee without flinching, sufficient for a week's nightmare to a strong man.

She can comb her hair all back so as to leave the roots of it to the full play of a December breeze, and wear a bonnet on top of a chignon, leaving ears and head exposed with impunity, with the thermometer ten degrees below zero.

She can pull over $1,000 worth of dry goods for the investment of fifty cents.

She can study music for ten years sufficiently to enable her to perform excellently, when not in the presence of those who desire to hear her.

She can balance herself on the ball of her great toe and a shoe heel the size of a dime all day in the public streets without falling.

She can occupy three seats in a horse-car and be utterly oblivious that any of her own sex are standing up.

She shows unusual strength and firmness in the holding of real estate, solitaire diamonds, and other valuable property which her husband places in her hands previous to compromising with his creditors for 20 cents on a dollar.—*Boston Com. Adv.*

A Grocer's Trick.

The other day, says the Detroit *Free Press*, a Grand River avenue grocer purchased a thirty-pound crock of butter of a farmer whom he had never dealt with before, and while down cellar emptying the crock he thought of a trick to surprise the agriculturalist. Finding a stone weighing about eight pounds, the grocer greased it, carried it up stairs with the crock, and pointing to it, quietly remarked:

"This, of course, is to be taken from the gross weight as well as the jar."

The farmer looked at the stone for several long seconds, and then in a voice so low that no one else could hear, replied:

"Please kiver a piece of paper over the jar, for there's a man out by the door who knows me!"

The grocer finally explained his fiendish plot, and the butter-seller's face underwent a sudden change. Reaching over the sugar barrel to shake hands, he said:

"I did'nt hardly believe it, though my wife came from a tricky family, and I should have gone home and organized mourning and lamentation in that farm house."

Laughing Children.

Give me the boy or girl who smiles as soon as the first rays of the morning sun glance in through the window, gay, happy, and kind. Such a boy will be fit to "make up" into a man—at least when contrasted with the sullen, morose, crabbed fellow, who snaps and snarls like a surly cur, or growls and grunts like a hyena from the moment he opens his angry eyes till he is confronted by his breakfast. Such a girl, other things being favorable, will be good material to aid in gladdening some comfortable home, or to refine, civilize, tame, and harmonize a rude brother, making him gentle affectionate, and lovable. It is a feast to even look at such a joy-inspiring girl, and see the smiles flowing, so to speak, from her parted lips, displaying a set of clean, well-brushed teeth, looking almost the personification of beauty and goodness; singing, and as merry as the birds that commenced their morning concert long before the lazy dreamed that the sun was approaching and about to pour a flood of light and warmth upon the earth.

Michelet and Guizot.

The Paris correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, writing of Michelet, in connection with his recent second funeral, relates the following anecdote: "Toward 1830 Michelet and Guizot became intimate friends, and when in 1833 the latter became Minister, he chose Michelet for substitute at the Faculte des Lettres, but they soon quarrelled, and in 1835 Charles Lenormant took his place. "Your audacity frightens men," said Guizot, "and M. Lenormant seems to me a better Christian than you." "What do you know about it?" replied Michelet, "I am as good, and perhaps even a better Christian than either of you." From that day the two men were always at variance, and on one occasion, in the Academy, discussing the appreciation of Indian poetry, Guizot terminated a long speech with these words: 'This poetry displeases me. I cannot too severely condemn its exuberance." "Are you capable of comprehending such sublimity?" cried Michelet, exasperated—"you who have always hated life."

The Watering Places.

Newport and Long Branch are the only watering places that are not compelled to reduce their terms. This shows how thoroughly they master the *ton*. Saratoga stands next in point of style, but is, comparatively speaking, second-rate, being too much patronized by the old fogies of the fashionable world. A great variety of rural haunts are now open, and some of them would be very enjoyable if the city folk did not make themselve ridiculous by the city airs which they bring along, and which they think essential to their importance. As the shepherd says in "As You Like It," "Good manners at the court are as ridiculous in the country, as the behavior of the country is most mockable at court." Our city snobs show their vulgarity wherever they go, but the country folks endure it in hope of the reward. City company is the harvest of hundreds of rural spots, and the acquire they habit of shaving their guests in a great variety of methods.

—The six men hanged at Salonica for complicity in the murder of the Consuls were all notorious assassins. When led out to execution each refused assistance, adjusted the rope round his own neck himself, and kicked the stool from under his feet. The iniquity made by the Turkish Government previous to their execution was carried on in secret.

THE FASHIONS.

Summer Styles and Fabrics—Costumes for the Seaside and Country—Common Sense in Traveling—Old-Fashioned Goods—Buttons—Ball Dresses—Laces.

There never has been a time when the comfort and grace of traveling costumes were so deeply studied. Ornamentation, however acceptable or becoming in a home, street or evening dress, is excessively out of place in a traveling costume. The experienced traveler unites in her costume serviceableness, neatness and elegant simplicity. There are ready-made tourists' toilets," combining black silk skirts or brilliantine, plainly but sufficiently trimmed, with good traveling Ulsters and polonaises of Summer serge, debege or linen. Besides these, fresh and dainty as lavender or rosemary in old fashioned country gardens, are lovely percales, foulard, cambrics soft and lustrous as silk, and fine linens and lawns, made in convenient shapes for real service in the country. Made-up suits for working-women a certain fascination, so that the most prudent consider it economy to buy their clothing ready-made. Pretty lustrous foulard percales are plain, with a border of blue and white bias check, and another style has the dark blue ground covered with this style of check. Very stylish seal brown lawns are abundantly trimmed with fine side plaitings edged with Italian lace. The bias folds at the wrists and headings of the trimmings are piped with white. Charming old-fashioned lawns of bright sky-blue, fresh rose-pink, rosy lilac, pure lavender, and the fashionable ivory are similarly made and trimmed with Italian Valenciennes or linen Smyrna lace. This lace is so strong that it is often used for ruffles of underclothing, pique, ginghams, and percales for children's wear. The common width is fifteen cents a yard. A great deal of ribbon is used in the lawn dresses; also black velvet bows. Cool-looking, lovely dresses are made of ivory-tinted organdies and batistes, worn over brown silk skirts, and trimmed with brown ribbon bows. The high-necked and long-sleeved underwaists are made of foulard cambric, in order exactly matching the silk skirt. They have a slight luster, and are very much worn with silk. Plaid and lace-striped and dotted white muslins are extensively worn, and made exquisitely gay with quantities of delicate ribbons and lace. Many of these are so cheap that they can be bought for almost any reasonable price. For comfort, convenience, and simplicity in the country, many dresses are required made of the new foulard percales, in brown and white and blue and white checks. Cool, fresh ginghams in dark blue check, trimmed with a finer check of the same colors, are very popular; also striped Alsace cottons made up into the princesse polonaise, without lining and properly trimmed with Smyrna lace. These sell for 40 cents a yard.

Outside pockets are a matter of necessity and are made a prominent feature of the dress in many quaint shapes, as the skirts become narrower and narrower. For use and comfort the large square pockets with flaps and buttons are recommended. More fanciful are those cornucopia-shaped, curved like a trumpet, placed low at the left side, and long oval and V-shaped pockets made of side plaitings laid on a foundation.

Light striped silks are made useful, in accordance with fashion, as overdress and polonaise, to be worn with plain silks of similar colors. The caprice of fashion inclines more and more to the polonaise, which clings so closely that the whole figure seems moulded to it. Skirts are made to cling more closely than ever, and are kept in place by numerous elastic straps behind. Woman's willowy grace is lost in the long, stiff, whaleboned corsage, closely confining the hips, and the graceful flow of drapery is abandoned. It is rumored that this excess of unbecoming stiffness, having reached its height, will necessarily bring about a change.

As Celia says in "Middlemarch," "There's always a favorite fad for something;" and this summer the "fad" is buttons—small, round, flat buttons, set on a dress in as many as five or six rows down the front, on the sleeves, pockets, cuffs, etc. They are made of silk, crocheted, metal, pearl, or ivory. Eight and ten dozen are sometimes used to trim a dress. The middle row is intended for the buttonholes, and the others are set on in parallel lines. A very popular and more graceful fancy is that of square bows set on in a row; another bow, square with long ends, is placed at the back of the neck, and others on the cuffs, the pocket, and behind where the back drapery is caught up in plaits. On grenadine, crape and muslin polonaises the beauty of the bows is greatly enhanced by the addition of lace, either Valenciennes, Spanish, blonde, or thread.

Gauze is the most charming fabric for evening dresses. This is not the simple plain gauze nor yet the Chantilly gauze with the rich, satin stripe, but a new style both unique and beautiful. It comes in all manner of soft half-faded tints, yellowish pink, like a dying rose, faint water-green, and delicate blue. The snow gauze, transparent as lace, is covered over with irregular snow-flakes; Oriental gauze has queer arabesques and designs, and another style looks as if a rose had shed its leaves all over its transparent meshes. A new and elegant fabric for polonaises is a raw or unspun silk called Marechale, dotted all over with pin heads. An ivory-tinted overdress of this material is united to a mauve silk, and trimmed with black velvet and massive square bows; a fringe of black and gilt threads finishes the edge of the garment. There is a very rich trimming lately imported for evening dresses, of wide silk braid of various light colored grounds, covered with the richest embroidery, convolvulus vines, with here and there a gorgeous little butterfly, trailing arbutus, and small bouquets of flowers over which bees hover. It is difficult to imagine that the vivid contrasts of the American flag can be transmuted by the magic looms of France into delicately beautiful Centennial silk, and yet retain enough of the original style to enable young ladies to appear like Parisian Goddesses of Liberty. This silk, of late importation, has stripes of a rose de chene hue, and a soft, delicate ble, divided by a stripe of pale ivory tint. Trimmed with lace and bows of ribbon, they will be made into lovely toilets during the out-of-town season. Among many exquisite dresses lately completed is a satin of the richest cream tint, made with long cuirass corsage and princesse train of brocade of the same color. Across the front of the skirt three graceful garlands are placed diagonally, formed of dusky dark olive leaves and berries embroidered in dead gold, the leave applique in velvet. The edge of the decollete waist has a similar band of embroidery, and a wreath of olive leaves rests on the hair. A dress of ash-colored satin has drapery passed diagonally across the skirt. It is made of an Oriental scarf magnificently embroidered in heavy arabesques of gold and silver, interspersed with tiny flowers of vivid tints, yet perfectly artistic in harmony of colors. A great deal of black lace is worn. Brussel point shawls are made into tablieres and kept in place by branched roses; a Brussels flounce corresponds, surmounted by puffings of net and clusters of roses. Black lace jackets are sold with and without sleeves, from the costly guipure piece lace down the grade to French and Spanish lace, llama and guipure insertion, and lace net puffings, alternating with black gros grain. Fanciful jackets are made of ecru net, fashioned of piece lace and ecru Cashmere insertion and violet, cardinal red, navy blue, or black velvet ribbon. Cream colored piece lace for sacques, polonaises, and overskirts makes pretty and inexpensive additions to a summer wardrobe, and is sold at from $3 to $5 a yard. It is trimmed with Cashmere lace and ecru and black velvet ribbon bows. The fashionable veil is large and square, of ash-colored gaule. English lisle thread three-buttoned gloves correspond.

The Delaware Strawberry Crop

The strawberry season has been a little longer than last year, and has been of some profit to the growers. There have gone into market from the Delaware peninsula, over the Delaware Railroad, about 4,710,000 quarts of strawberries since the opening of the season on May 29. In the transportation of these berries three daily trains were required the greater part of the season. Of car loads there were about 786, of which 552 were consigned to Jersey City, 35 to Boston, and 198 to Philadelphia, the latter being estimated. The others are official. Reduced to quarts, the quanities delivered to these cities were To Jersey City, 3,312,000; to Boston, 210,000; to Philadelphia, 1,188,000. New York was also largely supplied by the Old Dominion Steamship Company from Lewes, which carried probably not less than 1,000,000 quarts, giving 5,710,000 quarts as the entire marketable product of the peninsula, exclusive of the quantities sold in the local markets. Seven cents per quart is thought to be a fair average of the prices obtained, and if we deduct from this four cents as the estimated cost of the cultivation and marketing of the crop, we have left a margin of three cents as the net profit to the growers. Applythis figure to the quantity shipped, we have as the net profit of the strawberry yield for the season now closing $171,360. In other words the strawberries have brought the peninsula farmers this quantity of money, the effect of which has been perceptibly felt in all the rural districts, as the crop was abundant everywhere. —*Wilmington Commercial.*

CENTENNIAL HYMN.

WM. CULLEN BRYANT.

Through storm and calm the years have sped.
Our nation on from stage to stage,
A century's space, until we tread
The threshold of another age.

We see where o'er our pathway swept
A torrent stream of blood and fire;
And thank the guardian power who kept
Our sacred legus of states entire.

Oh! checkered train of years, farewell,
With all thy strifes and hopes and fears;
But with us let thy memories dwell,
To warn and teach the coming years.

And thou, the new-beginning age,
Warned by the past, and not in vain,
Write on a fairer, whiter page
The record of thy happier reign.

Peculiarities of the Cucumber.

The first basket of cucumbers, says the Danbury *News*, appeared in our market last week. Cucumbers are man's earliest friends. In appearance it is the most unpretentious among vegetables, but in character it takes the precedence. When a cucumber first comes around, there is a general feeling of uneasiness, arising from a doubt whose influence is felt throughout the community. But this uneasiness wears off after a while, and suspicion gives way to genuine regard. In fact, there is not a vegetable which comes to the market that will command the respect a cucumber receives. When we see a cucumber we are led to look over its career. It has been a stormy one, even under the most favorable circumstances possible to cucumber development. Only about one in ten starting even in life ever reaches a position in society. There is some recompense, of course, in the excitement which arises from the dangers, and we can well believe that it must be eminently gratifying to a successful cucumber when it has gained the victory, to find that instead of sinking into helpless old age it was taken into the bosom of an enthusiastic family, and in a few hours will be exploring them. Nothing excites a cucumber. This has been its record since time began, and its self-possession, even in the presence of the most famous physicians and most successful Coroners, has given rise to a popular proverb. What a cucumber has got to do it does with all its might. It enters upon the work with intense enthusiasm, but it patiently waits the time of action. The great depth of its nature is hidden from the world until about 3 A. M.

John's Correspondence.

New York *Commercial*: "Second class in grammar, stand up," said the schoolmaster. "'John is a bad boy.' Who does John correspond with?" "I know," said the little boy at the foot, holding up his hand. "If you mean John Smithers, he corresponds with my sister Susan; here's a letter he just gim'me to carry home to her."

—The Germans form only 1.1 per cent of the total population of the Russian Empire; yet in the simple service the proportion of the German element is 32 per cent, and in higher military appointments 41 per cent. In the Foreign Office 50 per cent. of the Officials are Germans, and 55 per cent. of the diplomatist of the Empire belong to that nationality.

—A school of electric whales has just been discovered in the North Pacific, and when an iron ship approaches within ten miles, the crew have to stand on glass to escape the terrible shafts of electricity that shoot out in all directions.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert G. Schmertz,
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Centennial Visitors,
FROM
ALL NATIONS,
Universally use B. T.
Babbitt's Best Soap.

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WALL PAPER!
Be of good cheer
To all good people in dark despair
That spring time housewifery draweth near,
Therefore
W. P. Marshall
Hath received a new collection of
WALL PAPERS
In Leather, Brocade, Gold, Satin Stencil-panels, Pictures, Illuminated Borders and Surbases, in styles old and styles new, at all grades of prices, at
NEW STORE ROOMS,
74 SEVENTH STREET.
(FORMERLY IRWIN.)

GREENWOOD
CEMETERY.
The attention of parties is called to this beautiful and convenient location, being situated about one mile from Sharpsburg, and easy of access. Lots for sale on reasonable terms. Apply at the Cemetery or at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Sharpsburg, or of the officers.
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A. CLANEY, Secretary.
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Sole agents for the celebrated Chapman Slate.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Spring and Summer Wear.
LOWEST PRICES.

NEXT PRESIDENT,
Portrait of HAYES and WHEELER,
Executed in the finest manner. AGENTS WANTED. Send 25 cents for sample and circular. Size 19x24 and 11x14. Address
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WOODEN TANK FACTORY.
I am prepared to furnish Oil, Water and Liquor Tanks of all sizes and shapes, at short notice. Orders by mail promptly filled.
PIERCE SINNOTT,
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1876. ESTABLISHED 23 YEARS. 1876.
SATURDAY, JUNE 24.
NEW GOODS, ATTRACTIVE STOCK, LOWEST PRICES,
AT ALL TIMES, AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
NOS. 165, 167 & 169 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

New novelties arriving daily in
NEW DRESS GOODS.
At 8, 8½, 10 and 12½c, special bargains in a large assortment of new
SUMMER PLAIDS,
Extra good value. At 15, 18¾, 22 and 25c, choice variety entirely new styles Summer Plaids, extra good bargains.
At 25c, a new line of
CASHMERE PLAIDS,
Worth 37½c.
At 25, 31, 35 and 37½c, beautiful assortment of cloth shades in new
DAMASSE DRESS GOODS.
At 40, 45 and 50c, Brocaded Pongee
SILKS AND MOHAIRS,
Special bargains
At 25, 31, 50c and up to $1.50, fine
COLORED CASHMERES.
Newest shades
At 20c to $1.00, all grades in
BLACK ALPACAS
And Mohairs, special good value.
A beautiful and varied assortment of new Summer Dress Goods in latest and most fashionable materials and shades from 12½c to $2 per yard.
Plain, Striped and Checked
BLACK HERNANIS,
From 5c per yard to $2, and a fine assortment of cloth shades in
COLORED GRENADINES
And Balzarines, plain and checked, from 25c to $2 50 per yard, special bargains.
Extra good value in Black and
COLORED SILKS.
Every grade in our department will be found fully 25 per cent. less than usual prices.

Ladies' and Misses'
LINEN SUITS
received daily, and fresh goods on every counter.
At $2 and upwards, Ladies' Plain Linen and
GRASS CLOTH SUITS.
At $4.50 and upwards, a very choice assortment of Ladies' Braided and Embroidered Linen
SUITS AND OVERDRESSES.
Also, Lace and Embroidery Trimmed Suits at much less than usual prices. Full lines for Misses' and Children, all sizes, in Plain, Braided and Embroidered.
LADIES' SUITS
And Overdresses made of latest summer materials in Plaid and Brocaded Goods, Hernanis and Grenadines, at our usual low prices.
Special attention given to Suits, &c., made to order, and to
WEDDING OUTFITS.
In White Goods, special bargains are offered in Plain, Corded, Figured, Checked and
STRIPED PIQUES,
Insertion Striped Piques, Nainsooks, Jaconets,
SWISSES, TARLATAINES,
Tucked and Puffed Muslins, &c.,
A beautiful assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Plain and Fancy
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.
These goods are of Eastern and home manufacture and guaranteed best of muslin and well made in every particular. Ladies' and Misses' Gauze Underwear. Ladies' and Misses' Waists, Skirts,
TOILET DRESSES.
Ready-made Clothing at lowest prices.
BOOTS, SHOES,
Gaiters, Slippers, &c., for Ladies, Misses, Children, Gents and Boys at less than usual prices.

DOMESTIC GOODS.
Domestic and Housekeeping Goods new daily, at at our usual lowest prices.
AT 5 AND 6 1-4 CENTS,
Real makes and styles Fast-Colored Shirting and Dress Calicos.
AT 4 1-2, 5, 6 1-4 AND 7 CENTS,
Extra heavy Unbleached Sheetings.
AT 6 1-4, 7 AND 8 1-3 CENTS,
Fine soft-finish Bleached Muslins.
AT 8 1-3, 10 AND 12 1-2 CENTS,
Fine Bleached Towels, special bargains. At 8½, 10 and 12½c, fine Bleached and Unbleached Plain and Twilled Towels.
AT $1.00,
A special bargain in large size Embossed All-wool Table Covers.
AT $1 PER DOZEN,
A special bargain in a lot of fine Table Napkins, slightly imperfect.
Special good bargains in
LOOM LINENS,
Fine Table Damasks, Madder and Turkey Red and Buff Tablings.
IRISH LINENS,
Family Linens, Twilled and Linen Sheetings, Pillow Case Muslins all widths.
BEAUTIFUL LINE
Of new Navy Blue, Brown and Black Fancy
PERCALES,
Also in Plain colors. A line of Ladies' and Gents' Traveling
TRUNKS,
In all sizes and different styles, at much less than usual prices. Mosquito Bars and Nettings in all colors, and Mosquito Bar Canopies. Linens for
Ready-made Clothing at lowest prices.
And Carriage Wraps. Plain and Striped Awning Cloths.

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Arriving daily, and at attractive prices. Latest shapes in
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New Seaside Hats, all colors, Ladies' and Misses' Sun Hats, Misses' and Infants' Lace Bonnets, Infants' Cashmere and Lace Caps, Misses' and Infants' Silk Bonnets.
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And Sprays, new Tips and Feathers, new Plumes and Wings. Gents' Fine
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Gents' Unlaundried Shirts, Gent's Percale and Calico Shirts. New Neckties and Bows for Gents. New Percale and White Ties, new Collars and Cuffs for Gents.
NEW RUCHINGS
And Neckwear for Ladies, new Silk and Lace Ties for Ladies, new Ribbons all widths.
AT 12 1-2 CENTS,
Fancy Barred Sash Ribbons, a special bargain.
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All sizes. House and Fancy Toilet

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Official Paper of Allegheny County.

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TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1876.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM A. WHEELER, OF NEW YORK.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 38¾.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 6s, 102¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112@112¼.

THE war preparations of Servia and others of the principalities of Turkey still continue, and the conflict of arms seems inevitable. England agrees to stand off and take no part in such a conflict. It is only when Russia comes in that she purposes to interfere.

A CABINET officer is said to exist in DISRAELI's Cabinet, in relation to the Eastern question. Some are entirely opposed to interference, and others are willing to give a limited concurrence to interference. So in the event of a crisis, the counsels of England are apt to be divided, thus losing to her that decision of action so necessary in a crisis like this.

SPANISH pride is an exceedingly amusing affair. The Government was asked in the Cortes the other day whether England had interrogated it as to the application of the religious order. As no one was immediately involved, there was much room for entertaining indignity that national honor against outside interference. If England should interrogate, however, this particular Spanish dog would be very humble.

GAMBETTA has been assuming portentous airs which do not seem to suit the views of M. GRÉVY, President of the Chamber of Deputies. He has been holding the sessions of his Committee in Paris, apparently from those of the Assembly, thus establishing a distinct and separate influence from that of the Assembly. This is a source of complaint, aside from the tendency of the Committees to punish the Bonapartists.

IF SECRETARY BRISTOW makes a few more speeches such as that at Cincinnati on Saturday night, he will inspire a feeling of regret that he was not, after all, more highly favored at the Cincinnati Convention. It was a noble and manly endorsement of the candidates and platform of the Republican party. The ex-Secretary is evidently a Republican of the best type, and a man who, in office or not, is true to the principles he has so ably exemplified as Secretary of the Treasury.

POOR little SAMMY COX is again all forsaken and forlorn. He has been euchred out of the Speakership *pro tem* by the election very unexpectedly of another, who fills the place of Speaker KERR, and not that of COX. The arrangement was set up to merely supply the place of COX, but these was discovered to be serious danger that they would slip up entirely; so the Democracy substituted another name, and this, being acceptable to the Republicans, was put through with the omission of the recognition of SAMUEL's title to the place.

IT is rather in the free and familiar intercourse of friend with friend, that we find the true character of a man, than in the stately and formal utterances of official life. We are reminded of this by the speech of Governor HAYES, on the occasion of his reception at his old home in Fremont, Ohio, on Saturday evening. In a speech abounding in home allusions, he showed himself a patriot and a man of kindly home feelings, which puts aside the question in greeting friends who have no other differences with him. He evidently appreciates the exact situation as to his nomination, and proposes, if elected to enter upon the discharge of the Presidency in a humble, kindly spirit, from which the best results may be expected.

WE notice, *apropos* of the healthfulness of the several watering places on the New Jersey coast, a letter from Dr. E. B. WOOLSTON, referring to the peculiarities attaching to Atlantic City, but seems to us sufficiently curious and interesting for publication. He mentions that Atlantic City affords very special benefit to those who suffer from chronic bronchitis, laryngitis, incipient tuberculosis, scrofula, rheumatism, chronic dysentery, and other diseases; and gives as a reason for it the following:

"Its topography is such with its broad extended beaches covered with fine, hard, which contain lodes of Soda, Chloride of Potash, Sulphate of Soda, and the ocean with numerous bays and inlets, richly supplied with animal and vegetable matter, supplying at all times Bromide of Soda, Potash, &c. With such rare chemical combinations at hand, how much more beneficial you receive this vital and chemical element to cure all such affections. It is also known that the Iodides and Bromides do not accumulate and lay inert, but are absorbed through and diffused the whole system. Medication thus (as certainly by inhalation; as special and essential vital agent to be inhaled by the lungs and diffused through the system with as much certainty as to food in the stomach."

IF in addition to its being a delightful watering place, Atlantic City is a curative agency, it should become very popular in time.

ROLL THE WHEEL.

ST. LOUIS is now surging with the political hordes gathered to determine who shall be the leader of the Democratic party in the ensuing Presidential campaign. The same fierce fight is being made as occurred in Cincinnati, and with about the same general result, so far as the prospects of candidates are concerned. At the present TILDEN has apparently the chance, although, like BLAINE, he has not enough votes to nominate him. Were the two-third rule put aside, he could carry the Convention, as he has a clear majority of the delegates. The two-third rule is, however, so firmly established as a feature of Democratic National Conventions, that it will be hard to put it aside. Strange to say, Tammany turns up, apparently against TILDEN, although suspicions are entertained that there is something of a ruse in this. JOHN MORRISSEY, on the other hand, is for him, and augures his triumph in New York if nominated. It is understood that Tammany will harmonize upon him if he is taken. Thus, he has several elements of strength in his favor, and may succeed in pulling through.

After TILDEN there is far more uncertainty than there was in the Republican ranks. HANCOCK, popular like, does not command so much enthusiasm elsewhere. In the West and Northwest they take no stock in him. The South does not prefer him, but will accept him if nominated. All this is not encouraging in behalf of really the best man that is named. After these two names all is adrift. HENDRICKS has no more strength than ALLEN, and neither of them enough to afford any prospect of success. The most noticeable circumstance that develops is the statement that the New York Germans are for TILDEN, on Reform grounds. If this is true, it will give TILDEN great strength in the Convention, although it is hardly to be accepted as reliable without further evidence than we now have. That the Germans of New York should not understand the fraudulent character of TILDEN's reform claims, except as they apply to TWEED and a portion of the Canal Ring, is amazing. There they were part of a demagogic scheme for political advancement.

At the present, it looks as though a stormy fight were before the Convention. There is but little organization, except in the New York delegation, and there it is to TILDEN's interest, although Tammany is apparently against him. There is an unusual number of unpledged delegations, who probably can be "seen," in the interest of any available candidate. Thus far it looks as if a stormy time may be had, and the sitting of the Convention prolonged, until Friday. Yet if TILDEN should prove to have the lines well in hand, he will possibly push his nomination by Thursday. This is the outlook, as it now appears, although it may be suddenly changed, the day or that by the occult influences at hand, and ready to be employed as chance may dictate.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

We have purposely refrained from giving expression to our views, as to the sudden decapitation of District Attorney REED, in behalf of Hon. H. H. MCCORMICK, that we might learn the truth of several rumors, and know the exact facts in the case. We have no personal ill-will towards Mr. MCCORMICK, and are under no necessity of specially defending Mr. REED. There are, however, certain obligations of propriety that rest upon men of honor, that have been so flagrantly violated in this case that it is proper, because of the principle involved, that reference be made to it. The weakness of the parties interested in the change is shown by the threats they have been industriously at work, circulating statements calculated, if believed, to mollify the resentments that naturally attend a change unfairly made. The American people love fair play as much as do the English, and it is recognized that common decency required that Mr. REED should be notified that his resignation would be accepted, if it was thought necessary to supersede him. This was carefully omitted, and the most insulting method possible was resorted to to be rid of him. We may just say that the intimations that he was requested to resign and refused, that he was inefficient, and other matters, are totally and absolutely false. His record, so far as political results are concerned, is of the first. He has kept the docket cleaner, made as many convictions, and forfeited to the Government larger single sums than any other District Attorney, and has letters from Attorney General PIERREPONT up to the last, testifying to his entire satisfaction with Mr. REED's administration. Attorney General TAFT has not been long enough in office to have any special cause for complaint.

It is perfectly palpable, therefore, that his removal is an expression of the solicitude of the State Ring in the affairs of this city. They are now in power at Washington, and are in haste to wreak long-delayed vengeance. Mr. REED falls because he is not an adherent of the Ring, and Mr. MCCORMICK is promoted because he is. It is not a question of fitness or ability, or else Mr. MCCORMICK would not have been selected for the place. It is simply absurd to compare him with his predecessor in regard to ability, and the strained notices by the press show that it is a prevalent opinion that in point of ability he is simply not equal to the place. But he is faithful to the fortunes of the Ring, and hence the reward. Now of all this business we have just this plain word to say,—if the issue is to be forced on the Republicans of Western Pennsylvania whether we are to be outrageously overridden, merely to convince them that the State Ring has power, we are ready with other Republicans to accept it. It will take but a little time to single out the Ring candidates before the people, label them, and then make the shortest kind of shrift of them. The Republicans of the West are in anything but the mood, even this Presidential year, to be further insulted. The sell out of BLAINE by the State Ring was an outrage, and now to openly gloat over it by decapitating BLAINE men, because they are such, and to elevate those who run with the Ring, and who have no other qualifications, has brought matters to the point of resistance.

THE FOURTH.

The peculiar associations which surround our national holiday will cause it to be more generally and extensively observed than it has been for many years. Hitherto it has generally been devoted to quiet holiday purposes, the boys doing the fireworks business, and adults giving the day to picnics and excursions. This year, between the military and other parades, the orations and other ceremonies, it will receive the fullest attention its memories demand. The orators and magazines are ventilating the early history of the great event to be commemorated; and it will not be for lack of opportunity if the people do not know more of the early history of the country than they ever did before. The old annals and early records, and even diaries and letters of the chief actors in the Revolution, have been searched, that the circumstances under which the great Declaration was put forth may be known. If that event was not surrounded with the romance our imaginations have invested it with, it will be because we pry too closely into the matters of fact of history. The Declaration was a report made by a committee of five, of which BENJAMIN FRANKLIN was one. THOMAS JEFFERSON at that time boarded at Seventh and Market streets, Philadelphia, and wrote the Declaration in his little parlor, embodying in it *several* resolutions *verbatim*, that had passed Congress. It is evident from the letters of ADAMS, another member of the committee, that the Declaration was canvassed with great literary care, and many anxious forebodings as to the future. The sunlight did not play around these patriots, nor was their course entirely clear. The most gloomy letter written by ADAMS during this entire period was on the day when it was supposed the committee in session, adopted their report. The army was discouraged; the tactical operations thus far had, were unfavorable, and the argument had been strongly pressed that it was better first to venture some military operations, without announcing their ultimate designs, so that, in the event of failure, there would be room for retreat. At all events, they would not be rebels in the comprehensive sense the publication of the Declaration of Independence would make them.

We have been taught to imagine that an inspiration, like that which rested on PATRICK HENRY, when he made his great speech in the House of Burgesses, rested on the Continental Congress; that JEFFERSON drew up the Declaration under some peculiar affatus, and that then, in a burst of enthusiasm it was adopted. In truth, it was a very formal proceeding. There was nothing inspired or poetic in its surroundings. Even when reported its full and curious import was not fully comprehended. The thought of the scaffold, more than that of triumph, was present in the minds of those who signed. But their act was none the less grand, that they rose full equal, in full realization of the possible, and to them probable, consequences of their open repudiation of the mother country. Those were men of clear, well-trained intellects that originated the plan of separation, and launched our young Republic. They lived and were trained under very different surroundings from those which are ours. Many of them were familiar with the writings of the classic authors, and were scholars of no mean degree. That they were patriots, the proceedings of the Continental Congress amply prove.

One hundred years have passed, and we are entering upon the second century of the Republic under new and very different circumstances. At Philadelphia a magnificent and successful exposition illustrates the prosperity developed during our first century of governmental existence. We compare favorably, as a nation, with any of the nations of the old world. The Republic remains, but one attack having been made upon it,—and that failing, through the devotion of the people. To-day the principles of the Republic are more firmly established than ever, and we enter our second century with the largest hopes of prosperity and success. We have, in the practical workings of our political system wrongs to remedy, but the people show that they have the penetration to see, and the virtue to demand the reform of all evils.

The celebrations that will take place on the fourth are intended to attest our love for and devotion to the institutions of our country. None, who realise what we have attained, can refrain from some expression of devotion to the noble Republic that has been developed. Our success in the past has been marvelous, and our prospects for the future are wonderful. What has been accomplished in the last fifty years seems the wonder of the age, and yet we have but entered on our career of activity, so that the coming century bids fair to be more full of marked achievement than that just ending. Our entire territory, within the coming century, will be occupied, and all the millions of acres of rich soil, now uncultivated, will be producing in abundance, its supplies of food. Our cities will grow more extended, and the population of the land should exceed a hundred millions, after allowing for all hindering influences. Above all, we believe our country under Providence has had a destiny to achieve, in exerting a mild, kindly, christianizing influence over the nations at the West, while illustrating to those of the East the fact that Governments of the people, by the people, and for the people can be a success. The influence of our example has been very marked, and is destined to be more so in the future. This, then, is the *great* celebration of our National anniversary,—one that is fraught with the interests of a century past, and full of the promises of a century to come.

What a Weak Woman Can Do.

She can sit at an open window of a rail way carriage with a stiff northwest wind blowing in that chills everybody in the vicinity to the marrow, for two hours in a thin muslin dress, without flinching.

She can dance or waltz down the Captain of a marching regiment, and at the eleven o'clock supper put away more lobster salad, ice cream, champagne, cake and coffee without flinching, sufficient for a week's nightmare to a strong man.

She can comb her hair all back so as to leave the roots of it to the full play of a December breeze, and wear a bonnet on top of a chignon, leaving ears and head exposed with impunity, with the thermometer ten degrees below zero.

She can pull over $1,000 worth of dry goods for the investment of fifty cents.

She can study music for ten years sufficiently to enable her to perform excellently, when not in the presence of those who desire to hear her.

She can balance herself on the ball of her great toe and a shoe heel the size of a dime all day in the public streets without falling.

She can occupy three seats in a horse-car and be utterly oblivious that any of her own sex are standing up.

She shows unusual strength and firmness in the holding of real estate, solitaire diamonds, and other valuable property which her husband places in her hands previous to compromising with his creditors for 20 cents on a dollar.—*Boston Com. Ade.*

A Grocer's Trick.

The other day, says the Detroit *Free Press*, a Grand River avenue grocer purchased a thirty-pound crock of butter of a farmer whom he had never dealt with before, and while down cellar emptying the crock he thought of a trick to surprise the agriculturalist. Finding a stone weighing about eight pounds, the grocer greased it, carried it up stairs with the crock, and pointing to it, quietly remarked:

"This, of course, is to be taken from the gross weight as well as the jar."

The farmer looked at the stone for several long seconds, and then in a voice so low that no one else could hear, replied:

"Please kiver a piece of paper over the jar, for there's a man out by the door who knows me!"

The grocer finally explained his fiendish plot, and the butter-seller's face underwent a sudden change. Reaching over the sugar barrel to shake hands, he said:

"I did'nt hardly know it, though my wife came from a tricky family, and I should have gone home and organized mourning and lamentation in that farm house."

Laughing Children.

Give me the boy or girl who smiles as soon as the first rays of the morning sun glance in through the window, gay, happy, and kind. Such a boy will be fit to "make up" into a man—at least when contrasted with the sullen, morose, crabbed fellow, who snaps and snarls like a surly cur, or growls and grunts like a hyena from the moment he opens his angry eyes till he is confronted by his breakfast. Such a girl, other things being favorable, will be good material to aid in gladdening some comfortable home, or to refine, civilize, tame, and harmonize a rude brother, making him gentle affectionate, and lovable. It is a feast to even look at such a joy-inspiring girl, and see the smiles flowing, so to speak, from her parted lips, displaying a set of clean, well-brushed teeth, looking almost the personification of beauty and goodness; singing, and as merry as the birds that commenced their morning concert long before the lazy dreamed that the sun was approaching and about to pour a flood of light and warmth upon the earth.

Michelet and Guizot.

The Paris correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, writing of Michelet, in connection with his recent second funeral, relates the following anecdote: "Toward 1830 Michelet and Guizot became intimate friends, and when in 1833 the latter became Minister, he chose Michelet for substitute at the Falcuite des Lettres, but they soon quarreled, and in 1835 Charles Lenormant took his place. "Your audacity frightens me," said Guizot, "and M. Lenormant seems to me a better Christian than you." "What do you know about it?" replied Michelet, "I am as good, and perhaps even a better Christian than either of you." From that day the two men were always at variance, and on one occasion, in the Academy, discussing the appreciation of Indian poetry, Guizot terminated a long speech with these words: 'This poetry displeases me, I cannot too severely condemn its exuberance." "Are you capable of comprehending such sublimity?" cried Michelet, exasperated—"you who have always hated life."

The Watering Places.

Newport and Long Branch are the only watering places that are not compelled to reduce their terms. This shows how thoroughly they master the *ton*. Saratoga stands next in point of style, but is, comparatively speaking, second-rate, being too much patronized by the old fogies of the fashionable world. A great variety of rural haunts are now open, and some of them would be very enjoyable if the city folk did not make themselve ridiculous by the city airs which they bring along, and which they think essentials to their importance. As the shepherd says in "As You Like It," "Good manners at the court are as ridiculous in the country, as the behavior of the country is most mockable at court." Our city snobs show their vulgarity wherever they go, but the country folks endure it in hope of the reward. City company is the harvest of hundreds of rural spots, and the acquire they habit of shaving their guests in a great variety of methods.

—The six men hanged at Salonica for complicity in the murder of the Consuls were all notorious assassins. When led out to execution each refused assistance, adjusted the rope round his own neck himself, and kicked the stool from under his feet. The inquiry made by the Turkish Government previous to their execution was carried on in secret.

THE FASHIONS.

Summer Styles and Fabrics—Costumes for the Seaside and Country—Common Sense in Traveling Old-Fashioned Goods—Buttons—Ball Dresses—Laces.

There never has been a time when the comfort and grace of traveling costumes were so deeply studied. Ornamentation, however acceptable or becoming in a home, street or evening dress, is excessively out of place in a traveling costume. The experienced traveler unites in her costume serviceableness, neatness and elegant simplicity. There are ready-made tourists' toilets" combining black silk skirts or brilliantine, plainly but sufficiently trimmed, with good traveling Ulsters and polonaises of Summer serge, debege or linen. Besides these, fresh and dainty as lavender or rosemary in old-fashioned country gardens, are lovely percales, foulard, cambrics soft and lustrous as silk, and flue linens and lawns, made in conveniens shapes for real service in the country. Made-up suits for working-women a certain fascination, so that the most prudent consider it economy to buy their clothing ready-made. Pretty lustrous foulard percales are plain, with a border of blue and white bias check, and another style has the dark blue ground covered with this style of check. Very stylish seal brown lawns are abundantly trimmed with fine side plaitings edged with Italian lace. The bias folds at the wrists and headings of the trimmings are piped with white. Charming old-fashioned lawns of bright sky-blue, fresh rose-pink, rosy lilac, pure lavender, and the fashionable ivory are similarly made and trimmed with Italian Valenciennes or linen Smyrna lace. This lace is so strong that it is often used for ruffles of underclothing, pique, ginghams, and percales for children's wear. The common width is fifteen cents a yard. A great deal of ribbon is used in the lawn dresses; also black velvet bows. Cool-looking, lovely dresses are made of ivory-tinted organdies and batistes, worn over brown silk skirts, and trimmed with brown ribbon bows. The high-necked and long-sleeved underwaists are made of foulard cambric, in order exactly matching the silk skirt. They have a silky luster, and are very much cooler than silk. Plaid and lace-striped and dotted white muslins are extensively worn, and made exquisitely gay with quantities of delicate ribbons and lace. Many of these are so cheap that they can be bought for almost any reasonable price. For comfort, convenience, and simplicity in the country, many dresses are required made of the new foulard percales, in brown and white and blue and white checks. Cool, fresh ginghams in dark blue check trimmed with a finer check of the same colors, are very popular; also striped Alsace cottons made up into the princesse polonaise, without lining and properly trimmed with Smyrna lace. These sell for 40 cents a yard.

Outside pockets are a matter of necessity and are made a prominent feature of the dress in many quaint shapes, as the skirts become narrower and narrower. For use and comfort the large square pockets with flaps and buttons are recommended. More fanciful are those cornucopia-shaped, curved like a trumpet, placed low at the left side, and long oval and V-shaped pockets made of side plaitings laid on a foundation.

Light striped silks are made useful, in accordance with fashion, as overdress and polonaise, to be worn with plain silks of similar colors. The caprice of fashion inclines more and more to the polonaise, which clings so closely that the whole figure seems moulded to it. Skirts are made to cling more closely than ever, and are kept in place by numerous elastic straps behind. Woman's willowy grace is lost in the long, stiff, whaleboned corsage, closely confining the hips, and the graceful flow of drapery is abandoned. It is rumored that this excess of unbecoming stiffness, having reached its height, will necessarily bring about a change.

As Celia says in "Middlemarch," "There's always a favorite fad for something;" and this summer the "fad" is buttons—small, round, flat buttons, set on a dress in as many as five or six rows down the front, on the sleeves, pockets, cuffs, etc. They are made of silk, crocheted, metal, pearl, or ivory. Eight and ten dozen are sometimes used to trim a dress. The middle row is intended for the buttonholes, and the others are set on in parallel lines. A very popular and more graceful fancy is that of square bows set on in a row; another bow, square with long ends, is placed at the back of the neck, and others on the cuffs, the pocket, and behind where the back drapery is caught up in plaits. On grenadine, crape and muslin polonaises the beauty of the bows is greatly enhanced by the addition of lace, either Valenciennes, Spanish, blonde, or thread.

Ganze is the most charming fabric for evening dresses. This is not the simple plain gauze nor yet the Chamberry gauze with its rich, satin stripe, but a new style both unique and beautiful. It comes in all manner of soft half-faded tints, yellowish pink, like a dying rose, faint water-green, and delicate blue. The snow gauze, transparent as lace, is covered over with irregular flakes; Oriental gauze has richer arabesques and designs, and another style looks as if a rose had shed its leaves all over its transparent meshes. A new and elegant fabric for polonaises is a raw or unspun silk called Marechale, dotted all over with pin-heads. An ivory-tinted overdress of this material is united to a mauve silk, and trimmed with black velvet and mauve square bows; a fringe of black and gilt threads finishes the edge of the garniture. There is a very rich trimming lately imported for evening dresses, of wide silk braid of various light colored grounds, covered with the richest embroidery, convolvulus vines, with here and there a gorgeous little butterfly, lizard, tortoise, and small bouquets of flowers over which bees hover. It is difficult to imagine that the vivid contrasts of the American flag can be transmuted by the magic looms of France into delicately beautiful Centennial silk, and yet retain enough of the original style to enable young ladies to appear like Parisian Goddesses of Liberty. This silk, of late importation, has stripes of a rose de chene hue, and a soft, delicate blue, divided by a stripe of pale ivory tint. Trimmed with lace and bows of ribbon, they will be made into lovely toilets during the out-of-town season. Among many exquisite dresses lately completed is a satin of the richest cream tint, made with long cuirass corsage and princesse train of brocade of the same color. Across the front of the skirt three graceful garlands are placed diagonally, formed of dusky dark olive leaves and berries embroidered in dead gold, the leave applique in velvet. The edge of the decollete waist has a similar band of embroidery, and a wreath of olive leaves rests on the hair. A dress of ash-colored satin has drapery passed diagonally across the skirt. It is made of an Oriental scarf magnificently embroidered in heavy arabesques of gold and silver, interspersed with tiny flowers of vivid tints, yet perfectly artistic in harmony of colors. A great deal of black lace is worn. Brussel point shawls are made into tabliers and kept in place by branched roses; a Brussels flounce corresponds, surmounted by puffings of net and clusters of roses. Black lace jackets are sold with and without sleeves, from the costly guipure piece lace down the grade to French and Spanish lace, llama and guipure insertion, and lace net puffings, alternating with black gros grain. Fanciful jackets are made of ecru net Cashmere piece lace and ecru Cashmere insertion and violet, cardinal red, navy blue, or black velvet ribbon. Cream colored piece lace for sacques, polonaises, and overskirts makes pretty and inexpensive additions to a summer wardrobe, and is sold at from $3 to $5 a yard. It is trimmed with Cashmere lace and ecru and black velvet ribbon bows. The fashionable veil is large and square, of ash-colored gauze. English lisle thread three-buttoned gloves correspond.

The Delaware Strawberry Crop.

The strawberry season has been a little longer than last year, and has been of some profit to the growers. There have gone into market from the Delaware peninsula, over the Delaware Railroad, about 4,710,000 quarts of strawberries since the opening of the season on May 29. In the transportation of these berries three daily trains were required the greater part of the season. Of car loads there were about 786, of which 552 were consigned to Jersey City, 35 to Boston, and 198 to Philadelphia, the latter being estimated. The others are official. Reduced to quarts, the quantities delivered to these cities were: To Jersey City, 3,312,000; to Boston, 210,000; to Philadelphia, 1,188,000. New York was also largely supplied by the Old Dominion Steamship Company from Lewes, which carried probably not less than 1,000,000 quarts, giving 5,710,000 quarts as the entire marketable product of the peninsula, exclusive of the quantities sold in the local markets. Seven cents per quart is thought to be a fair average of the prices obtained, and if we deduct from this four cents as the estimated cost of the cultivation and marketing of the crop, we have left a margin of three cents as the net profit to the growers. Apply this figure to the quantity shipped, we have as the net profit of the strawberry yield for the season now closing $171,300. In other words the strawberries have brought the peninsula farmers this quantity of money, the effect of which has been perceptibly felt in all the rural districts, as the crop was abundant everywhere. —*Wilmington Commercial.*

CENTENNIAL HYMN.

WM. CULLEN BRYANT.

Through storm and calm the years have led.
Our nation on from stage to stage,
A century's space, until we tread
The threshold of another age.

We see where o'er our pathway swept
A torrent stream of blood and fire;
And thank the guardian power who kept
Our sacred legus of states entire.

Oh! checkered train of years, farewell,
With all thy strifes and hopes and fears;
But with us let thy memories dwell,
To warn and teach the coming years.

And thou, the new-beginning age,
Warned by the past, and not in vain,
Write on a fairer, whiter page
The record of thy happier reign.

Peculiarities of the Cucumber.

The first basket of cucumbers, says the Danbury *News*, appeared in our market last week. Cucumbers are man's earliest friends. In appearance it is the most unpretentious among vegetables, but in character it takes the precedence. When a cucumber first comes around, there is a general feeling of uneasiness, arising from a doubt whose influence is felt throughout the community. But this uneasiness wears off after a while, and suspicion gives way to genuine regard. In fact, there is not a vegetable which comes to the market that will command the respect a cucumber receives. When we see a cucumber we are led to look over its career. It has been a stormy one, even under the most favorable circumstances possible to cucumber development. Only about one in ten starting even in life ever reaches a position in society. There is some recompense, of course, in the excitement which arises from the dangers, and we can well believe that it must be eminently gratifying to a successful cucumber when it has gained the victory, to find that instead of sinking into helpless old age it was taken into the bosom of an enthusiastic family, and in a few hours will be exploring them. Nothing excites a cucumber. This has been its record since time began, and its self-possession, even in the presence of the most famous physicians and most successful Coroners, has given rise to a popular proverb. What a cucumber has got to do it does with all its might. It enters upon the work with intense enthusiasm, but it patiently waits the time of action. The great depth of its nature is hidden from the world until about 3 A. M.

John's Correspondence.

New York *Commercial*: "Second class in grammar, stand up," said the schoolmaster. "'John is a bad boy.' Who does John correspond with?" "I know," said the little boy at the foot, holding up his hand. "If you mean John Smithers, he corresponds with my sister Susan; here's a letter he just gim'me to carry home to her."

—The Germans form only 1.1 per cent of the total population of the Russian Empire; yet in the simple service the proportion of the German element is 32 per cent, and in higher military appointments 41 per cent. In the Foreign Office 50 per cent. of the Officials are Germans, and 55 per cent. of the diplomatists of the Empire belong to that nationality.

—A school of electric whales has just been discovered in the North Pacific, and when an iron ship approaches within ten miles, the crew have to stand on glass to escape the terrible shafts of electricity that shoot out in all directions.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MINNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. HAILEY.

Centennial Visitors,
FROM
ALL NATIONS,
Universally use S. T.
Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WALL PAPER!
Be of good cheer
To all good people it doth appear
That spring time housewifery draweth near,
Therefore
W. P. Marshall
Hath received a new collection of
WALL PAPERS
In Leather, Brocade, Gold, Satin Stencil-panels, Pictures, Illuminated Borders and Surfaces, in styles old and styles new, at all grades of prices, at
NEW STORE ROOMS,
74 SEVENTH STREET
(FORM ERLY IRWIN.)

GREENWOOD
CEMETERY.
The attention of parties is called to this beautiful and convenient location, being situated about one mile from Sharpsburg, and easy of access. Lots for sale on reasonable terms. Apply at the Cemetery or at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Sharpsburg, or of the officers.
A. KELLY, President.
A. CLANEY, Secretary.
TTH

JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 287 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

ABDIEL McCLURE & CO.'S
BROOM FACTORY
AND
Paper Warehouse,
NO. 809 LIBERTY STREET,
Flour sacks and Grocer's Bags, also, Dealers in Brushes, Woodenware, &c., &c.,
809 Liberty St., Head of Smithfield St.

MILLER, FORSE & CO.,
Late Miller & Richetson,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OLD MONONGAHELA RYE
WHISKIES,
IMPORTERS OF
Fine Wines, Brandies, Ales, Cigars, &c.
211 LIBERTY STREET,
678 PITTSBURGH

JOHN M'CULLOUGH
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Old Monongahela and Pure Rye
WHISKIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 127 Liberty St.,
cot of Fifth avenue, near Hare's Hotel,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

AIKEN & CO.
SLATE
DEALERS AND ROOFERS
OFFICE AND YARD,
Cor. Liberty and Eleventh Sts.
Opposite Grain Elevator,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole agents for the celebrated Chapman Slate.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL
NO. 58 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Spring and Summer Wear.
LOWEST PRICES.

NEXT PRESIDENT,
Portrait of HAYES and WHEELER,
Executed in the finest manner. AGENTS WANTED. Send 25 cents for sample and circular. Size 19x24 and 11x14. Address
STROBRIDGE & CO., Lithographers,
146 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
472-TTHS-803

SINNOTT'S
WOODEN TANK FACTORY.
I am prepared to furnish Oil, Water and Liquor Tanks of all sizes and shapes, at short notice. Orders by mail promptly filled.
PIERCE SINNOTT.
Nos. 135 and 137 Ross, Vics street,
Allegheny City, Pa.
656

1876. ESTABLISHED 23 YEARS. 1876.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24.

NEW GOODS, ATTRACTIVE STOCK, LOWEST PRICES,

AT ALL TIMES, AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

NOS. 165, 167 & 169 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

New novelties arriving daily in
NEW DRESS GOODS.
At 8, 8½, 10 and 12½c, special bargains in a large assortment of new
SUMMER PLAIDS,
Extra good value. At 15, 18¾, 22 and 25c, choice variety entirely new styles Summer Plaids, extra good bargains.
At 25c, a new line of
CASHMERE PLAIDS,
Worth 37½c.
At 25, 31, 25 and 37½c, beautiful assortment of cloth shades in new
DAMASSE DRESS GOODS.
At 40, 45 and 50c, Brocaded Pongee
SILKS AND MOHAIRS,
Special bargains
At 35, 42, 50c and up to $1.50, fine
COLORED CASHMERES.
Newest shades
At 20c to $1.00, all grades in
BLACK ALPACAS
And Mohairs, special good value.
A beautiful and varied assortment of new Summer Dress Goods in latest and most fashionable materials and shades from 12½c to 90 per yard.
Plain, Striped and Checked
BLACK HERNANIS,
From 5c per yard to $2, and a fine assortment of cloth shades in
COLORED GRENADINES
And Balzarines, plain and checked, from 25c to $2 50 per yard, special bargains
Extra good value in Black and
COLORED SILKS.
Every grade in our department will be found fully 25 per cent. less than usual prices.

Ladies' and Misses'
LINEN SUITS
received daily, and fresh goods on every counter.
At $3 and upwards, Ladies' Plain Linen and
GRASS CLOTH SUITS.
At $4.50 and upwards, a very choice assortment of Ladies' B sided and Embroidered Linen
SUITS AND OVERDRESSES.
Also, Lace and Embroidery Trimmed Suits at much less than usual prices. Full lines for Misses' and Children, all sizes, in Plain, Braided and Embroidered,
LADIES' SUITS
And Overdresses made of latest summer materials in Plaid and Brocaded Goods, Hernanis and Grenadines, at our usual low prices.
Special attention given to Suits, &c., made to order, and to
WEDDING OUTFITS.
In White Goods, special bargains are offered in Plain, Corded, Figured, Checked and
STRIPED PIQUES,
Insertion Striped Piques, Nainsooks, Jaconets,
SWISSES, TABLATAINES,
Tucked and Fluted Muslins, &c.
A beautiful assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Plain and Fancy
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.
These goods are of Eastern and home manufacture and guaranteed best of muslin and well made in every particular. Ladies' and Misses' Gauze Underwear. Ladies' and Misses' Waists, Skirts,
TOILET DRESSES.
Ready-made Clothing at lowest prices.
BOOTS, SHOES,
Gaiters, Slippers, &c., for Ladies, Misses, Children, Gents and Boys at less than usual prices.

DOMESTIC GOODS.
Domestic and Housekeeping Goods new daily, at at our usual lowest prices.
AT 5 AND 6 1-4 CENTS,
Best makes and styles Fast-Colored Shirting and Dress Calicos.
AT 4 1-2, 5, 6 1-4 AND 7 CENTS,
Extra heavy Unbleached Sheetings.
AT 6 1-4, 7 AND 8 1-8 CENTS,
Fine soft-finish Bleached Muslins.
AT 8 1-2, 10 AND 12 1-2 CENTS,
Fine Bleached Towels, special bargains. At 8½, 10 and 12½c, fine Bleached and Unbleached Plain and Twilled Towels.
AT $1.00,
A special bargain in large size Embossed All-wool Table Covers.
AT $1 PER DOZEN,
A special bargain in a lot of fine Table Napkins, slightly imperfect.
Special good bargains in
LOOM LINENS,
Fine Table Damasks, Madder and Turkey Red and Buff Tablings.
IRISH LINENS,
Family Linens, Twilled and Linen Sheetings, Pillow Case Muslins all widths.
BEAUTIFUL LINE
Of new Navy Blue, Brown and Black Fancy
PERCALES,
Also in Plain colors. A line of Ladies' and Gents' Traveling
TRUNKS,
In all sizes and different styles, at much less than usual prices. Mosquito Nets and Nettings in all colors, and Mosquito Bar Canopies. Linens for
LAP ROBES
And Carriage Wraps. Plain and Striped Awning Cloths.

NEW FANCY GOODS,
Arriving daily, and at attractive prices. Latest shapes in
HATS AND BONNETS.
New Beaulah Hats, all colors, Ladies' and Misses' Sun Hats, Misses' and Infants' Lace Bonnets, Infants' Cashmere and Lace Caps, Misses' and Infants' Silk Bonnets.
NEW FLOWERS
And Sprays, new Tips and Feathers, new Plumes and Wings. Gents' Fine
DRESSED SHIRTS,
Gents' Unlaundried Shirts, Gent's Percale and Calico Shirts. New Neckties and Bows for Gents. New Percale and White Ties, new Collars and Cuffs for Gents.
NEW RUCHINGS
And Neckwear for Ladies, new Silk and Lace Ties for Ladies, new Ribbons all widths.
AT 12 1-2 CENTS,
Fancy Barred Sash Ribbons, a special bargain.
GLOVES.
New Lisle and Berlin Gloves, New Silk, Taffeta and Kid Finish Gloves, New Kid Gloves all colors and prices. New Plain and Fancy
HOSIERY.
At 18½c, real Balbriggan Hose. At 20c, full regular made Hose.
Lunch, Market and Fancy Baskets, Knives, Forks and Spoons in a great variety of styles.
STEP-LADDERS,
All sizes. House and Fancy Toilet Soaps.
PERFUMERIES,
Face Powders, &c. Everything in the way of useful

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. E. DAVIDSON, President,
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, June 27, 1876.

The week past closed on a very even, uneventful market, which simply ruled with almost perfect sameness from day to day. With the exception of arrangements for special operations, the banks have gone quietly on, some having a fair and others a very limited line of discounts. The demand for money continues light, though some of the banks that have diversified lines of accounts seem to find employment for nearly all their loanable funds, while others whose customers are confined to a few special lines have a very large amount of unemployed funds. There are, however, no quotable changes in rates of interest.

There have been occasional spurts in the real estate market, but nothing sufficient to base any estimate upon. This leaves that market really flat, as no sustained operations can be had. In the mills the outlook is better, but summer is now fairly upon us, a fact that will keep things quiet for a time, all undeveloped plans for future enterprises.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

Iron City Mutual Life Insurance Company to Geo. W. Dimmy, June 6, 1876; lot on White Oak alley, 19½ ft. ward, ...$400

M. B. Brown et ux. to John Holmes, May 25, 1876; two lots in Ma shield, ...$400

Sheriff to S. M. Lane, May 27, 1876; interest of W. A. Reed to five acres in Seventh ward, Allegheny, ...$5,000

Wm. Young et ux. to Robert Little et al., June 7, 1876; 18 acres and 106 perches in Ohio township, ...$4,000

Jas. Meaner et ux. to Pat. Finigan, October 2, 1870; lot in Ninth ward, Allegheny, ...$200

W. D. Porter assignee to Jay W. Carnahan, June 10, 1876; 4 tracts of land on Miller's Run, ...$6,000

Read.

Henry Winkle et ux. to Rt. Rev. John Tuigg, May 31, 1876; lot on Fourteenth street, Twenty-eighth ward, city, ...$600

Rt. Rev. M. Domenec to Rt. Rev. John Tuigg, April —, 1876; lot on Eighth street, Fourth ward, city, ...$1

Same to same, April 7, 1876; 1 lot on Eighth street, Fourth ward, lot 70 feet front on St. Clair township and lot on Maddocks alley ....nom.

W. McCandless et ux. to Wm. Evans, June 2, 1876; lot in Eleventh ward, ward, city, ...$1,200

E. F. Dewey to Jas. B. Hill, September 11, 1873; lot on Penn street, Twelfth ward, city, ...$6,200

Jno. M. Roahn to Hanchett & Co., mortgage on lease street, Twenty-fifth ward, city, ...$6,000

Stephen Lavis to John M. Robb, June 15, 1876; above lot, ...$6,000

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold ..... 112¾ @ 5-20's 1868-coupons .12[illegible]
U. S. 6's 1881, coup 123½ @ 10-40's 117½
" 1867, " 120½ @ 5's, 10-40 109
" 1865 new ..... 120½ New 5's per cents 117
5-20's 1867 ..... 122½ @ 10-40's coupons 1181/4

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Central ..... 105¾ Ohio & Mississippi.. 16¼
Erie ..... 13⅜ Union Pacific 59
" C. ..... 96½ Toledo & Wabash.. 7½
C. C. & I. C. ..... 90 Adams Express 110
St. Paul ..... 40⅝ American Express.. 58
Do. Pref ..... 69⅝ Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex 89¼
Michigan Southern. 84⅝ U. S. Express 72⅛
Do. Central ..... 49 W. Fargo & Co. Ex 89¼
Northwestern Com.. 42⅜ Quicksilver 14½
Do. Pref ..... 61 Pacific Mail 29
Rock Island ..... 109 Hannibal & St. Jo.. 13½
Clev. & Pitts. ..... 93⅛ Panama 120
Pacific Mail ..... 24¾ Iron Mountain 16
Western Union Tel. 86⅝

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S) ..... 52⅜ Cen. Trans. (B) 47⅜
Reading (S) ..... 44¼ Empire do. (B) 50
Penn. Coal (S.-L.) (B) 103 C. & A. R. R. 7.30(S) 101¾
Oil Creek (B) ..... 9¼ P. C. & St. L. 7's (B) 84
Lehigh Valley (B). 58⅜ N. Pacific Railroad—none

NEW YORK, June 26, 1876.

Money closed easy at 2@2½ per cent.; prime mercantile paper 3½@5½. The customs receipts were $307,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $42,000. The clearings were $27,000,00. Sterling was firm at 488 @490. Gold was firm at 112@112¼. Governments were firm and higher. State bonds were quiet. Tennessees dull and lower. Railroad bonds were quiet. Stocks were dull and lower, with sales as follows: Western Union, 14,000 shares; St. Pauls, 13,000; Lake Shore, 6,000, and Michigan Central, 10,000.

Governments—United States Coupons 1881, 123½; 5-20s '65, 115½; do. new, 120½; do. '67, 122¾; do. '68, 120½; new 5s, 117¾; 10-40s, 117½; do. coupons, 118¾; currency 6s, 126.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old 46½; do. new, 46¾; Virginia new, 27½; do. old, 28; Missouri 6s, 107½.

Stocks—Western Union Telegraph Company, 86½; Quicksilver, 14¾; do preferred, 15; Pacific Mail, 29¼; Mariposa, —; do. preferred, 9; Adams Express, 110; Fargo Express, 89½; American Express, 58; United States Express, 72½; New York Central, 105¾; Erie, 13⅜; do. preferred, 20; Harlem, 135; do. preferred 133; Michigan Central, 49; Panama, 36; Union Pacific, 58½; Lake Shore, 84½; Illinois Central, 97; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 92½; North-western common, 42½; do. preferred, 66; C. C. C. & I., 41½; New Jersey Central, 74½; Rock Island, 109; St. Paul, 40½; do. preferred, 69½; Toledo & Wabash, 7½; do. preferred, 17; Fort Wayne, 101; Terre Haute, 10⅜; do. preferred, 14; Chicago & Alton, 102; do. preferred, 108; Ohio & Mississippi, 16¼; Delaware & Lackawanna, 106½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 17½; Missouri Pacific, 6; Atlantic & Pacific, 2; Indiana Central, 3½; Burlington & Quincy, 114½; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 13½; Central Pacific bonds, 110; Union do., 106½; U. P. land grant, 101; do. Sinking Fund bonds, 91¼.

LONDON, June 26.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £26,000. Consols: 94½; 5-20s of '65, 105½; do '67, 108¾; 10-40s, 107½; new 5s, 106½; New York Central, 98; Erie, 12¾; preferred, 18.

PARIS, June 26.—Rentes 106f 75c.

FRANKFORT, June 26.—United States new 5s, 102½.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, June 26, 1876.

Trade in all its various branches continues depressed, more so than usual, and it is not likely that there will be any decided change until August, or after harvest. In Grain circles business is more neglected than it has been for several years, and in consequence of some local failures, somewhat depressed; and in addition to being dull, there has been little or no margin for profit recently. There is an increasing demand for Sugars, which are firm and higher, but in other staple articles, business continues dull. The Hog product, with the exception of winter cured Shoulders, Hams, and Breakfast Bacon, are weaker in tone but unchanged in prices; Sugar-cured Hams, Shoulders, and Breakfast Bacon are higher. Butter and Eggs better; the latter 2@3c higher, as compared with this day week.

The advices from all quarters are in regard to the growing crops, with the exception of the potatoe bug, which is doing considerable damage in some localities, are very favorable.

ASHES—Trade continues dull, and prices are lower: Common Soda, 2¾@3c; Refined do., 4½@4½c; Arsenic, 5c; Nitrate Soda, 4c.

ALE—There is no change to note in prices and trade is generally reported dull. Here everything else, affected by the hard times. X ₰ ₱ bbl to the city and $9 to country; XX $10; India $11, half bbls in proportion.

APPLES—New crop are coming forward freely, and old crop are about done; sales of the former at $1.50@2 ₱ bbl, as to quality and condition. The prospects at present are favorable for a heavy crop.

BEANS—Scarcely any inquiry, and it looks as if the supply here, notwithstanding it is small, would have to be carried over, as there is an abundance of fresh vegetables; we quote nominally at $1@1.10 ₱ bu. for navies, although some holders would accept almost any price in order to close out.

BERRIES—Have been in abundant supply during the past week, but with a steady demand fresh stock have brought very fair prices; $8@9 stand of two bushels. Cherries are coming in freely, and selling at $1@2 per stand. Strawberries will soon be over. Blackberries will soon make their appearance, and the crop, we hear, will be a heavy one.

BROOM CORN—Dull; sales in small lots only. We quote: Choice No. 1 Hurl, 9½; No. 2 Hurl, 8c; choice green brush, 8@8½c; hurl tipped, 7c; hurles and covers, 4@5c; crooked, 4@5c.

BUTTER—Choice gilt edge, 18@20c; fair to prime, 13@15c; common to good, 9@12c. The general tone of the market is weak; the demand is fair from the local trade for small lots of strictly gilt-edge stock, the supply of which is quite light. The late plentious showers all through the producing sections are showing their effect on the make; the grass has grown up rank, and nearly all the receipts are more or less off flavor, most arrivals can only be classed medium, and the supply of that class of stock is quite large, hence sales can only be effected at low prices. The trade speak more favorably for shipments in the future than they could have done in the past two months. A little caution is all that is required to get goods to market in marketable order, and gain outside prices for first class goods.

BROOMS—There is a fair demand, but the market lacks activity, and prices are too low to admit of any farther decline. Manufacturers generally complain of meagre profits at present prices.

No 1 Hurl	$1.75
No 2 Hurl	1.65
No 3 Hurl	1.00
No 4 Stalk Braid	2.50
No 4 Hurl	2.75
No 5 Stalk Braid	2.75
No 5 Hurl	3.00
No 6 Hurl	3.25
No 9 carpet	3.50
No 6 carpet	3.75
No 8 carpet	4.00

BELTING—Following are the current rates for best belting:

Inch.	Per Foot	Inch.	Per Foo
1	₰ 06	5	₰ 54
1¼	12	5½	60
2	13	6	66
2¼	24	7	78
3	30	8	90
3½	36	10	1 14
4	42	12	1 32
4½	48	14	1 82

Discount 15 to 30 per cent. as to quality and quantity.

BROOM HANDLES—We quote in a jobbing way: No 1 Plain ..... $16 00 ₱ thousand
No 2 do ..... 12 00 do
No 1 Painted ..... 24 00 do
Toy Painted ..... 30 00 do

BRUSHES—White Scrubbing, $10@11 ₱ gross; Gray, $11@20; White Bristle, $22@36; Shoe, $13@16; Horse (wood backs) $22@65; Horse (leather backs) $40@48; Extra white-wash, $36@75; Common do, $24 @30.

BEESWAX—There is a steady demand at 30@35c, as to quality.

CHEESE—The receipts have been quite liberal during the past week, with a steady demand, there has been no change, and prices are still maintained: [illegible] look as if the market had about touched [illegible]cline now Ohio Factory 8@8½c to the trade, [illegible]10c in a jobbing way.

CANNED GOODS—Are about out of season, the market being well supplied with fresh vegetables and fruits, and prices are little better than nominal. The past year has been an exceedingly unsatisfactory one to holders; in consequence of the heavy shrinkage in values, many of them lost money.

2 ₱ Blackberries	$2 50	2 ₱ Bartlett Pears	$1 90
2 ₱ Blueberries	2 00	2 ₱ Common Pears	2 00
2 ₱ White Cherries	2 75	2 ₱ Pine Apple	2 00
2 ₱ Red Cherries	2 00	2 ₱ Quinces	2 00
2 ₱ Gooseberries	1 50	2 ₱ Raspberries	2 75
2 ₱ Green Gages	3 00	2 ₱ Strawberries	2 00
2 ₱ Egg Plums	3 00	2 ₱ Lima Beans	2 00
2 ₱ Damson Plums	2 50	2 ₱ String Beans	1 50
2 ₱ Peaches	2 25	2 ₱ Tomatoes	1 50
3 ₱ pie Peaches	1 60	3 ₱ Peas	2 25

The Allegheny Fruit Co.'s prices are as follows:

Rhubarb in bbls—40@42 gallons	$14 ₱ bbl.
Apples in bbls	40c ₱ gal.
Peaches in half bbls	40c ₱ gal.

CORDAGE AND ROPE—Business continues exceedingly dull, and even the sharp decline noted in our last review does not appear to have stimulated the demand. Following are the current rates:

MANILLA ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upwards	14¼ cts. per lb
⅜ "	15¼ "
¼ and 5-16 in. diameter	15¾ "
Tarred rope and lath yarn	10¼ "
Hay, stave and bolt rope	10¼ "

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser laid	14¼ cts. per lb
" Rope Yarns	15¼ "
Sand Pump Rope	14¼ "

SISAL ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upward	9¼ cts. per lb
⅜ "	10¼ "
¼ and 5-16 in. diameter	10¼ "

JUTE ROPE.

All sizes	5 "

CEMENT, &C., &C.—Following are the jobbing rates: White Lime—Cleveland and Fremont, $1,60 at, 75 ₱ bbl; Ohio, $1,90@1.85. Cement—Rosendale $3@3.50 ₱ bbl; Youghiogheny, $2.00@2.25; Louisville, $2.00@2.25; New Lisbon, $2.25@2.75; Portland, $5.50@7.00; Keene's Patent Selected, $6.00@6.25; New York, $3.50@3.75; Michigan, $3.50@3.75. Land Plaster, $3@3.50. White Sand, $1.50@1.75 ₱ bbl.

COOPERAGE—Quiet, but prices well sustained with moderate business. Prime dry pointed staves, $22; do matched, 34; bucked staves, 31; do matched, 37; split hoops, 14; split Hoops for oil, 12; shaved hoops, 12; Butter tubs, $1.40; Lard tubs, $1.70; 10 lbs, do, $1.60; Carbon quoted at 1¾@2 cents ₱ gallon; pure West Virginia Lubricating, 25c; No. 2 do, 20c. There is a very fair demand for Miners oil, and the market is steady at quotations.

PEA-NUTS—Dull, especially Tennessee red, which we quote at 3@3½c. Tennessee white selling in job lots only at 4¾@5 for choice well cleaned, 3@4c for dirty and badly handled. Virginia held at 5¾c for strictly choice, while some lots of very inferior are on the market at much less prices.

POULTRY—Live Chickens selling, by the coop, at 30@40c ₱ pair for young, and 65@70c ₱ pair for old.

POTATOES—The supply of old crop being light prices are a shade better, selling in a jobbing way from store at 40@45c per bu; New Potatoes, $2.50@3.00 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—The market is steady for all descriptions of the hog product, except Lard, which is inactive and lower. Winter canvassed Sugar-cured Hams very firm at all points, and the stock getting low down. The western markets show heavy re-cipts of summer hogs.

Hams—Ex S C ₱ lb	—	Mess Pork ₱ bbl	$20,50
Do. Canvassed	14¾	Short Cut do	20.50
Shoulders Ex S. C.	—	Lard, prime leaf	12½
Do. Canvassed	10¾	Lard, Ref for spring mer use—in tres	13
Do. Canvassed	9	Do. do tubs	13¾
Dried beef Ex S. C.	—	Do. do kits	14
Do. Canvassed	15	Do. 3 ₱ caddies	15
Beef Tongues S. C. per doz	48½	Do. 5 ₱ do	14¾
Bacon Shoulders	9	Do. 3 ₱ pails	13¾
Bacon Sides	12	Do. 5 ₱ do	14¾
Clear Sides	12½	Do. 6 ₱ do	14¾
		Ham Sausage	—

RAGS—Steady at 3c ₱ lb for good country mixed.

SUMAC—Dull; in a small way, 4½c.

TALLOW—Quiet at 7¼@8c ₱ lb for country rendered, and 8½@8¾c for choice city rendered.

WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE—Crown Straw and Rag, 35c ₱ bundle; medium, 32c; Double Crown, 70c; Double medium, $1,05; Tissue Manilla 35c@2,65 ₱ ream; Dry Goods, 75c@$5,60; No 1 Manilla, 10@11c ₱ lb; No. 2 do, 8@9c; Hard ware do, 4@5c; Tea do, 8@10c; Flour sacks (¼ bbl) $35@40 ₱ 1,000; Do. (⅛ bbl) $20@22; Grocers Bags (1 lb) $1.80 ₱ 1,000; 3 lbs, do, $2.50; 5 lbs, do, $3.70; 10 lbs, do, $; 16 lbs do, $8,00; 20 lbs do, $10,00. Intermediate sizes in proportion.

WINDOW GLASS—Discounts are quoted at 40 & 10 ₱ cent off western list for carload lots, and 40 for less than a carload.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET—SINGLE STRENGTH.

	24 Quality, 1st Quality.	Dbl. 1st Qu.
5 by 8 to 7 by 9	$ 2 75	$ 6 50
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	3 75	7 00
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	4 00	7 50
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	4 25	7 75
9 by 16 to 12 by 17	4 75	8 25
12 by 18 to 14 by 20		8 75
15 by 20 to 18 by 22		9 50
15 by 26 to 20 by 30		10 50
15 by 36 to 24 by 30		7 00 11 50
26 by 28 to 24 by 36		7 50 12 00
28 by 30 to 24 by 40		8 00 14 00
28 by 46 to 30 by 36		9 00 15 00
30 by 32 to 30 by 54		16 00
30 by 56 to 34 by 56		17 00
34 by 58 to 33 by 60		20 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60		22 50

WOODEN WARE—Shows a steady movement without any change iuprices. We quote "Corry Ware" as follows:

No. 1 Tubs ₱ dozen	$24 00 ₱ bbl.
No. 2 do	8 00
No 3 do	7 00
3 Hoop Pails ₱ doz	1 40
3 Hoop Pails ₱ doz	2 10
Globe Washboards ₱ doz (patented)	2 25
Climax do do	1 60
Clothes Pins—₱ box	90c@1 25

WHITE LEAD—Is reported firm at the recent advance, with a very fair business; strictly pure, in assorted kegs, 10½c ₱ lb by the ton; in 25 ₱ tin cans, 11¾c; in 12½ ₱ tin cans, 12c.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, June 26, 1876.

CATTLE.

Notwithstanding the supply was less than that of last week, and comparatively light, the market was no better; there was possibly a little more activity, but prices were about the same. One of the most noticeable features was that common cattle sold more readily than the best grades, and light weights, everything else being equal, were not only picked up more readily, but brought better prices. Heavy cattle were dull, unusually so, and notwithstanding the supply was small, there were some of this character left over unsold; one of our most prominent firms were able to dispose of but one car out of two, for the reason in question, they were too heavy. Butchers generally want light cattle during the heated term, and the result is, 1,000 to 1,200 cattle of good quality are bringing just as much money and selling more readily than those weighing 1,300 to 1,500. There appears to be more difference this year than usual in this respect, in other words, more inquiry for light and less for heavy weights, and the probability is that this will continue to be the situation until the hot weather is over.

Sales of strictly prime butcher cattle were reported at 5¼@5½; medium to good, 4¾@5; common, 4. The bulk of the sales were within the range of sale. The Chicago bought cattle were reported as having cost 10@10½ ₱ cwt more than those of last week, while the prices obtained here were no better. Veal Calves continue scarce and prices are well maintained; 5¾@6½, for common to extra.

Butchers continue to complain of hard meat market; they report that the hot weather has curtailed the consumption of beef very materially, and the abundance of vegetables and small fruits is not is not without its effect in the same direction.

The stock on sale was reported as follows:

J. Hunter	Chicago	17	J. Shamberg Chicago 39
J. Wolf	do	20	E. Holderman, Z'ville 20
J. Loboman	do	26	E. Holderman, Z'ville 26
Lobman & Z	do	40	G. Gordiman do 20
Gordman & Z	do	60	W. L. Miller do 29
F. Rick	do	18	F. M. Drake, Marion 13
A. Greenwald	do	41	N. Arnold, E. Liberty 26
Marks & Bro	do	35	B. S Trauerman do 32
J. Rothchilds	do	19	Zeigler & G do 12
L. Rothchild	do	18	S. Lowenstein do 21
Mosshine	do	18	Holmes L & Co do 10
Holmes L & Co	N. 6	at 18	
Total			631
Total last Monday			802

CATTLE SALES.

S Lowenstein & Co, sold 1 car fair to good butcher stock at 4½@5½c.

Heines, Lafferty & Co. reported 1 car of heavy cattle at 4½@5c—1 car same kind left over.

Head & Trimble wholesaled 1 car small Ohio feeders, averaging about 1,050 lbs, at 5c.

Carr & Jeremy sold 1 car of Ohio grassers at 4,90 @5.50c.

J. Rothchilds sold 990at, 000 steers, of good quality, at 4,60@4,75c.

N. Arnold reported 20 head of butcher cattle—weighing 1,000at, 100 lbs, fair quality, at 4,30@4,75c.

I Kahn reported 2 cars of butcher cattle—from Chicago, at 4½@5½c.

James Hunter reported 1 car of fair butcher stock —averaging 1,000at, 200 lbs, at 5@5½c; also 12 head of Indiana grassers, good, whole sleet at 4,70c.

S. Marks & Bro. sold 2 cars of butchers cattle—from Chicago—at 5@5½c; also 12 head from East Liberty, at 4½@5½c.

Jacob Neely disposed of 3 cars of Ohio cattle at 4½@5½c.

B. S. Trauerman & Son, 2 cars of decent butcher cattle at 4,90@5,50c.

A. Greenwald reported 15 head of butcher cattle from Chicago, at 4,60@4,90c.

Gerson & Zeugler reported 4 cars of mixed butcher stock at 4½@5½.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The offerings, which will be seen, were somewhat larger than those of last week, and while dealers nearly all reported the market draggy and unsatisfactory, there was no quotable change in prices as compared with last week. The best sheep on sale brought 5c, and there were very good ones sold at 4½@4¾; lower grades as low as 3½@4c.

The market opened moderately active at about last week's prices, ¼@½c ₱ head, for inferior to extra. Dealers very generally report that prices are too high in the country; if so, the only remedy is to stop buying; as long as they continue to pay current rates it is certain growers will not object.

The stock on sale was reported as follows:

Hamrick	Indianapolis	18	M. Bryarly 27
Miller & Co	do	36	J. Gettman 38
D. Robinson	do	70	P. Shellenmantle 125
E. Jackson	do	45	S. Medlin 39
G Fahrien	do	123	J. Beeler 53
M. Humes	do	59	A. Stakeley 90
S. Vandever	do	53	
Total			783
Total last Monday			729

HOGS.

Were in light supply, but the demand was also light, and the market was dull at about last week's prices. Sales were reported, in a retail way, at 6a 6½, gross, as to quality.

FRESH COWS.

The offerings were light; market fair; prices unchanged; good milkers continue to command full prices, and there are but few of this kind offering. Extra, $55@60; medium to fair, $35@45; common, $30.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, June 26, 1876.

The Crude market was quiet, and prices, as compared with Saturday, have undergone little or no change; United, 72.03½, and immediate shipment 72.22½. Refined steady at full Saturday's prices. New York, 11a11½c; Philadelphia, 11¼a11½c; Baltimore, 11¾c; on cars here, 11½a11¾c. While most of our refineries are in operation, the shipments last week were between 22,000 and 23,000 bbls, yet there is more or less complaining that current rates afford a very small margin for profit.

Oil Barrel market is fairly active and steady at $1.05 for countries, and 1,20a1.45, city make.

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee	Bbls
Brush & Lyons	J. S. Davis	530
H. S. A. Stewart	John S. Davis	100
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F. & Co	550
Warden & Urmard	Newbold & Son	50
Total		1,230

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 26.—Cotton firm at 11@11¼c; sales of 850 bales; receipts 237 bales; shipments 826 bales. Flour dull; choice family $6.50@7. Corn firm at 38@40c. Oats firmer, 45@50c. Lard dull; 12¼@13¼c. Bulk meats quiet at 8¾, 9, 11¾@ 12c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 26, 1876.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand, but at lower rates; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,03¾ spot or June; $1,04 July; $1,04¼@1,04¾ August; No. 3 do 95¾c; rejected 77@77½c. Corn firm; No. 2 45¾c spot; 47¾c bid June; 46¾c bid July; 48¾c bid August. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2 30c spot, June and July; 29c August; rejected 24c. Rye in fair demand at 63@66c. Barley firm; 56c spot; 58@58½c July.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet. Lard, steady; 12.95@13.07½ July. Lard steady; $11,15@11,20 spot; $11,18@11,17½ July. Bulk meats steady at 7,75@8,10@8,10c.

WHISKY—Quiet; sales at $1,10.

On Call Board wheat was easier; $1,03¾@1,05¾ July; $1,04¼ August. Corn quiet; 48,¾@46¾c July; 45¾@46¾c August. Oats quiet and lower; 29¾c June or July.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Flour: market dull; strongly in buyers' favor; receipts 29,000 barrels; No. 2 $2,25@3,00; superfine western and State $3,50 @4,10; common to good extra $4,20@4,85; good to choice $4,85@5,50; white wheat extra $5,55@7,75; extra Ohio $4,75@7,00; St. Louis $3,00@8,75. Rye flour steady. Corn meal: more doing. Moderate receipts 276,000 bush.; moderate demand; No. 1 spring $1,20@1,21; ungraded do $1,00@1,20; No. 2 red winter $1,17. Rye quiet; State 90@92c. Barley firm; 94@96c. Malt steady. Corn quiet; receipts 121,000 bush; western mixed damaged and heated 46@47c; common to grade 54c. Oats: moderate inquiry; prices unchanged. Hay and Hops unchanged. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 15½@18½c. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining 7¾@8c; prime 8¼@8½c; good and nice quiet. Petroleum quiet; crude 8¾c; refined 15½c; cases 18¾@21¾c. Resin quiet at $1,65 @1,75. Turpentine quiet at 32½@33c. Eggs dull; western 17@20c. Pork firm at $19,30@19,40. Lard clear western 10¾c; city 10¾@10¾c. Lard dull; old steam $11,10@11,17½. Butter quiet; western 10¾@13½c. Whisky quiet and firm; $1,12 bid regular.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 26.—Flour firm; superfine $3,75@4,10; double $4,20@4,50; treble $4,75@ 5,25. Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet; white 60c, Oats dull at 36@37c. Corn: meal firm and unchanged. Hay quiet; prime $19; choice $21. Pork dull at $21. Lard dull at 12¾@13@c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 8c. Hams: shoulders 9c; clear rib 11¾c; clear 12c. Whisky firm at $1,13. Coffee quiet; Rio in cargoes 15@18c. Sugar quiet; fair to fully fair 7¾@8¼c; prime 8¾c; choice 9c. Molasses quiet at 43@50c. Rice quiet at 6@6¾c.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, June 26.—Cotton dull at 6¾@6¾d; sales of 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export, and 5,200 bales of American. California white wheat average 9s 9d@10s 1d; Club 10s@10s 6d; red western spring No. 2, 8s 6d@8s 8d; white 8s 6d@8s 10d; spring 8s 4d@8s 6d. Flour 21s@24s. Corn: western mixed 23¾@23s. Oats 20s@23s. Cheese 51s. Lard 52½s. Refined petroleum 10¾@ 11d; spirits 8½d.

ANTWERP, June 26.—Petroleum 30f.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 26.—Flour dull and heavy; superfine western $3@3,87½; extra $4@5; family $5,50@6,75. Wheat quiet; western, red $1,02@1,25; amber $1,07@1,25; western mixed do. Corn steady; western mixed 35@37c. Rye dull and unchanged. Hay dull and heavy. Pork $20.50@21. Bulk meats, shoulders 8c; clear rib side 10c. Bacon: shoulders 9@9½c; clear rib 12c. Lard dull and nominal. Petroleum dull; crude 8¾@8¾c; refined 14¾@14½c. Whisky nominal $1,13½.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 26.—Cotton quiet at 11¼c. Flour dull at $3@5,60. Wheat dull at $1,02@1,15. Corn quiet at 46@46c. Oats dull at 30@30c. Rye quiet at 73@73c. Pork dull; held at $20. Lard dull; steam 11¼c; kettle 13@13½c. Bacon: shoulders 8½c; clear rib 11¾@11¾c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 7¾c; clear rib 10c; clear 10¾@10¾c. Whisky firm at $1,10. Butter firm; choice western reserve 17@18c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 26.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 white Wabash $1,04½; No. 1 white Michigan $1,07; No. 2 do $1,04½; No. 1 amber Michigan $1,03½; amber Michigan $1,18½; seller July $1,18¾. Corn dull and lower; high mixed 51½c; other 47@47½c; seller August. Held at 42@42½c; low mixed 42c; no grade 47c. Oats firm; No. 2 31½c; white 31½c; Michigan 32½c.

St. Louis.

ST LOUIS, June 26.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unsettled; No. 2 fall $1,04 cash; No 3 do $1,00 asked. Corn: No. 2 mixed 42½@43c bid cash; 43c bid June; 41½c bid July; 42½c asked. Oats: No. 2 30½c bid; Rye lower at 67@68c. Barley no sales. Whisky steady. Pork $19,75@20. Dry salt meats nominally unchanged. Bacon: shoulders 8¾c; clear 11¾@ 11¾@11¾c. Lard held firmly; winter 11¾c asked.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, June 26. — Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened quiet and a shade higher; closed weak; No. 1 Mil waukee $1,13¾; hard $1,21; No. 2 do $1,05; No. 3 do 90c. Corn nominally unchanged; No. 2 spot 44½c. Oats firm; No. 2 white 29c. Rye less firm; No. 1 72½c. Barley nominally steady; No. 2 spring 72c; No. 3 48c.

BOSTON, June 26.—Flour unchanged. Corn firm; mixed and yellow 50@56½c. Oats: No. 2 white and mixed 36@40c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 26.—Petroleum unchanged and demand good; standard white 110 test 12c; prime white 150 test 13c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 26.—Cotton dull at 11¼c. Flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky $1,10. Bagging 12@13c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, June 26.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee Club $1,26. Corn dull; old 60c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Beeves: receipts 4,200 head, making 9,362 for the week, against 8,120 last week; trade extremely dull and unchanged prices; 50 cars unsold. Sheep: receipts 8,700 head, making 21,450 for the week, against 17,250 last week; sheep dull and lower; limited trade at 4@5c; lambs quoted easier at 6@8c; a few extra Kentucky lambs 9½c. Swine: receipts 9,640 head, making 24,130 for the week, against 15,000 last week; a car load of corn-fed Ohio, 227 lbs., $6@6,05¾ per 100 pounds, alive.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—Cattle market moderately active this week, and prices higher; 2,000 head arrived and sold at 4½@5½c for extra Penn'a and Western steers; 4@4½c for fair to good choice; 3½@3¾c for fair to good do., and 3@3½c for common, as to quality. Sheep in fair demand; 10,000 head sold at 4@5½c, as to quality. Hogs dull and rather lower; 1,000 head sold at $7,75@7,25 per 100 lbs. net.

CHICAGO, June 26.—Cattle: receipts 1,500 head: fairly active demand on shipping account; fair to good natives $4,30@4,75; good to choice grades $4,80@5,20; shipments 1,000 head. Hogs: receipts 9,000 head; market active and higher; good to choice shipping grades $6,10@6,15; rough and mixed lots $5,75@6,05; shipments 5,000 head. Sheep: receipts 500 head; common $3,75.

ST. LOUIS, June 26.—Hogs lower; Yorkers $5,75@5,80; bacon $5,90@5,95. Cattle quiet and unchanged; market dull.

CINCINNATI, June 26.—Hogs: steady; fair to good light $5,85@5,95; heavy $6,10@6,25.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 26. — Hogs: receipts 1,400 head; prices $5,90@6,00.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Cotton: market dull at 11@11 5-16c; futures quiet but steady; June 11 25-32@11 13-16c; July 11 15-16@11 31-32c; August 11 25-32@11 29-32c; September 11 29-32@11 15-16c; October 11¾@ 11 29-32c; November 11 31-32@12c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Business was quietin in nearly all departments, with no important changes to note.

Receipts of Blooms, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

PENNSYLVANIA & SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

W. J. Hammond & Co	4	Loomis & C'M	1
Caughey & H'm	3	Mackintush H & Co	1
Total	8		

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

R. Thomson & Co	3	J. Painter & Son	3
J Moorhead b	3	P. D. Nichols & Co	1
Lewis O. & P'm	2	Isabella Fur'o	8
Lewis D. & Co	3		
Total			42

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Furnace	9	Siemen's & Co	4
Lewis O. & P'm	2	Isabella Fur'o	10
Jones & L'd	5		
Total			29

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R.R.

P. T. S. Wks'm	6	Lucy Fur'o	6
Philipps S. & Co'm	4		
Total			10

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W.

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Gazette Block.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $200,000

D. M. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRAZER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Commercial and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Local Advice Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, June 27, 1876.

The week past closed on a very even, unruffled market, which simply ruled with almost perfect sameness from day to day. With the exception of arrangements for special operations, the banks have gone quietly on, some having a fair and others a very limited line of discounts. The demand for money continues light, though some of the banks that have diversified lines of accounts seem to find employment for nearly all their loanable funds, while others whose customers are confined to a few special lines have a very large amount of unemployed funds. There are, however, no quotable changes in rates of interest.

There have been occasional spurts in the real estate market, but nothing sufficient to base any estimate upon. This leaves that market really flat, as no sustained operations can be had. In the mills the outlook is better, but summer is now fairly upon us, a fact that will keep in quiet, for a time, all undeveloped plans for future enterprises.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

Iron City National Life Insurance Company to Geo. W. Dimey, June 4, 1876; lot on White Oak alley, Third ward, Allegheny.....$200

M. B. Brown et al. to John Holmes, May 26, 1876; lot on Ella st., 4th ward.....600

R. H. Fitz, Sheriff, to S. M. Lane, May 27, 1876; interest of Peter Rook to five acres in Peters township.....100

Wm. Young Exr. to Robert Little et al., June 2, 1876; 15 acres and 100 perches in Ohio township, and other property.....2,000

Jas. Meaner et ux. to Pat. Finigan, October 29, 1875; lot in Ninth ward, Allegheny.....600

W. D. Foster assignee to Jay W. Carnahan, June 10, 1876; 4 tracts of land on Miller's Run Plank Road.....1,000

Mary Winkle et ux. to St. Rev. John Tuigg, May 17, 1876; lot on Forbes street, Twenty-eighth ward, city.....1,600

St. Rev. M. Domenec to St. Rev. John Tuigg, April 7, 1876; lot on Eighth street, Fourth ward, city.....1,000

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (6).....124 Cen. Trans. (B).....47⅝
Readings (6).....44⅜ Empire def. (6).....
U. Cos. of N. J.(B).133 A. V. R. R. 7.30(B) 101⅛
Old Col. 6's.....95¾ P. R. 6's (B).....
Lehigh Valley (B). 56⅜ N. Pacific bonds—none

NEW YORK, June 26, 1876.

Money closed easy at 2@2½ per cent.; prime mercantile paper 3½@4½. The customs receipts were $307,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $42,000. The clearings were $27,000,00. Sterling was firm at 488 @490. Gold was firm at 112⅝@112¾. Governments were firm and higher. State bonds were quiet; Tennessees firm and higher. Railroad bonds were quiet. Stocks were dull and lower, with sales as follows: Western Union, 14,000 shares; St. Pauls, 13,000; Lake Shore, 6,000, and Michigan Central, 10,000.

Governments—United States Coupons 1881, 123½; 5-20s '65, 115½; do. new, 120½; do. '67, 122½; do. '68, 123½; new 5s, 111½; 10-40s, 117½; do. coupons, 118½; currency 6s, 126.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old 46½; do. new, 46½; Virginia new, 27½; do. old, 28; Missouri 6s, 107½.

Stocks—Western Union Telegraph Company, 66½; Quicksilver, 14½; do preferred, 18; Pacific Mail, 34½; Maripesas, 5½; do. preferred, 9; Adams Express, 110; Fargo Express, 89½; American Express, 58; United States Express, 72½; New York Central, 105½; Erie, 18½; do. preferred, 20; Harlem, 135; do. preferred 135; Michigan Central, 96; Panama, 136; Union Pacific, 58½; Lake Shore, 54½; Illinois Central, 97; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 92½; Northwestern common, 42½; do. preferred, 66; C. C. C. & I., 4½; New Jersey Central, 74½; Rock Island, 109; St. Paul, 40½; do. preferred, 69½; Toledo & Wabash, 14½; do. preferred, 42; Fort Wayne, 101; Terre Haute, 108; do. preferred, 14; Chicago & Alton, 102; do. preferred, 108; Ohio & Mississippi, 16½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 106½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 17½; Missouri Pacific, 6; Atlantic & Pacific, 2; Indiana Central, 3½; Burlington & Quincy, 114½; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 13½. Central Pacific bonds, 110; Union Pacific, 106½; U. P. land grant, 101; do. Sinking Fund bonds, 91½.

LONDON, June 26.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £26,000. Consols: 94⅝ 5-20s of '65, 105½; do '67, 108⅜; do 68, 107½; new 5s, 106½; New York Central, 98; Erie, 12⅜; preferred, 18.

PARIS, June 26.—Rentes 106f 75c.

FRANKFORT, June 26.—United States new 5s, 102¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, June 26, 1876.

Trade in all its various branches continues depressed, more so than usual, and it is not likely that there will be any decided change until Autumn or other harvest. In Canada circles business is more neglected than it has been for several years, and in consequence of some local failures, somewhat demoralized; and in addition to being dull, there has been little or no margin for profit recently. There is no increasing demand for Sugars, which are firm and higher, but in other staple articles, business continues dull. The Hog product, with the exception of winter cured Shoulders, Hams, and Breakfast Bacon, are weaker in tone but unchanged in prices; Sugar-cured Hams, Shoulders, and Breakfast Bacon are higher. Butter and Eggs better; the latter 2½c higher, as compared with this day week.

The advices from all quarters are in regard to the growing crops, with the exception of the potatoe crop, which is doing considerable damage in some localities, are very favorable.

ASHES—Trade continues dull, and prices are lower: Common Pots, 3¾@3¾c; Retined do., 2½@2¾c; Arnuda, 5c; Nitrate Soda, 4c.

ALE—There is no change to note in prices and trade is generally reported dull, like everything else, affected by the hard times. X @ ½ bbl @ the city and @ to country; XX @10; India @11. half bbls in proportion.

APPLES—Now crop are coming forward freely, and old crop are about done; sales of the former at $1,50@2 ₩ bbl, as to quality and condition. The prospects at present are favorable for a heavy crop.

BEANS—Scarcity and inquiry, and it looks as if the supply here, notwithstanding it is small, would have to be carried over, as there is an abundance of fresh vegetables; we quote nominally at $1a1.10 ₩ bu. for navies, although some holders would accept somewhat less price in order to close out.

BERRIES—Have been in abundant supply during the past week, but with a steady demand fresh stock have brought very fair prices: $8@9 stand of two baskets. Cherries are coming in freely, and selling at good per stand. Strawberries will soon be over. Blackberries will soon make their appearance, and the crop, it is said, will be a heavy one.

BROOM CORN—Dull; sales in small lots only. We quote: Choice No. 1 Hurl, 9½; No. 2 Hurl, 8c; choice green brush, 8½; red tipped, 7½; inside and covers, 6@6½c; crooked, 5@5c.

BUTTER—Choice gilt edge, 25@28c; fair to prime, 18@25c; common to good, 8@12c. The general state of the market is weak; the demand is fair from the local trade for small lots of strictly gilt-edge stock, the supply of which is quite light. The late plentious showers all through the producing sections are showing their effect on the make; the grass has grown up rank, and nearly all the receipts are more or less of flavor, most arrivals can only be classed medium, and the supply of that class of stock is quite large, hence sales can only be effected at low prices. The trade speak more favorably for shipments in the future than they could have done in the past two months. A little caution is all that is required in gid goods to market in marketable order, and gain outside prices for first class goods.

BROOMS—There is a fair demand, but the market lacks activity, and prices are too low to admit of any further decline. Manufacturers generally complain of meager profits at present prices.

No 1 Hurl	$1.75
No 2 Hurl	1.50
No 3 Hurl	1.25
No 4 Hurl	2.75
No 5 Hurl	2.75
No 3 Stalk Braid	1.75
No 2 Hurl	2.00
No 1 Hurl	2.25
No 2 Carpet	2.50
No 1 Carpet	2.75
No 2 Parlor	3.00
No 1 Parlor	4.00

BELTING—Following are the current rates for best belting:

Inch.	Per Foot	Inch.	Per Foo
1	12	4½	60
2	24	5	72
2½	30	6	86
3	36	7	1 00
3½	42	12	1 36
4	48	14	1 60

Above rates are to be paid for A No. 1 quality of best grade.

BROOM HANDLES—We quote in jobbing way: No 1 Plain.....$16 00 ₩ thousand
No 1 do.....12 00 do
No 2 Plain.....12 00 do
Tory Painted.....13 50 do

BRUSHES—White Scrubbers, 24inch ₩ dozen Gray, @11a20; White Brushes, @2a30; Shoe, @1a6; Horse (wood backs) @2a45; Horse (leather backs) @6a15; Extra white-wash, @3a75; Common do, @2 @60.

BEESWAX—There is no steady demand at present, as to quality.

CHEESE—The receipts have been quite liberal during the past week, with a steady demand, and there has been no change in quotations, and prices are still maintained; they look as if the market had about touched bottom. Some new Ohio Factory sold at 9½@10c in a jobbing way.

CANNED GOODS—Are about out of season, the market being well supplied with fresh vegetables and fruits, and prices are little better than nominal. The past year has been an exceedingly unsatisfactory one for canners, in consequence of the heavy shrinkage in values, many of them lost money.

2 lb Blackberries	$2 50	2 lb Bartlett Pears	$3 00
2 lb Blueberries	2 00	2 lb Common Pears	2 00
2 lb White Cherries	2 75	2 lb Pine Apple	2 00
2 lb Red Cherries	2 00	2 lb Quinces	2 00
2 lb Gooseberries	2 00	2 lb Strawberries	2 00
2 lb Green Gages	2 50	2 lb Lima Beans	1 50
2 lb Egg Plums	2 00	2 lb String Beans	1 50
2 lb Damson Plums	2 00	2 lb Winslows Corn	2 25
3 lb Peaches	1 75	2 lb Peas	2 25
2 lb Peaches	2 25	2 lb Tomatoes	1 50
2 lb pie Peaches	1 50		

We quote the American Fruit Co.'s fruit as follows:

Rhubarb in bbls—40a42 gall	$14 ₩ bbl.
Apples in bbls	6c ₩ gal.
Peaches in half bbls	6c ₩ gal.

CORDAGE AND ROPE—Business continues exceedingly dull, and even the sharp decline noted in our last review does not appear to have stimulated the demand. Following are the current rates:

MANILLA ROPE.

¾ inch diameter and upwards	14¼ cts. per lb
¾	14¾ "
⅝ and 5-16 in. diameter	"
Tarred rope and lath yarn	"
Hay, drawing and transmission	"

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser laid	10¾ cts. per lb
" Roll Rope Yarns	15¾ "
Sand Pump Rope	14¾ "

SISAL ROPE.

¾ inch diameter and upwards	9¾ cts. per lb
⅝	10¾ "
½ and 5-16 in. diameter	10¾ "
Halliards	9 "

CEMENT, &c., &c.—Following are the jobbing rates: White Lime—Cleveland and Fremont, $1,40 a1,75 ₩ bbl; Ohio, $1, 30a1,45. Cement—Rosendale $2a3,50 ₩ bbl; Youghiogheny, $2,00a2,25; Louisville, $2,00a2,25; New Lisbon, $2,25a2,75; Portland, $6,50a7,50. Plaster—French's Selected, $4a4,25; New York, $3,50a3,75; Michigan, $3,50a3,75. Land Plaster, $3a3,50. White Sand, $1,50a1,75 ₩ bbl.

COOPERAGE—Quiet, but prices well sustained with moderate business. Prime dry pointed staves, $22; do matched, 24; bucked staves, 21; do pointed, 20; split flour barrel heads, 9; do oil, 6½; rough stares, $23. Oil Barrels dull: countries, $1,05; make, city $1,20a1,25

DRIED FRUIT—The market, both for foreign and domestic Dried Fruits continues exceedingly dull, and there has been no change of season; during the past week there has been not enough business to establish prices. However, the stock here is small, and there will not be much to carry over; as in the case of canned goods, the season has been an exceedingly unfortunate one, as prices did not rule as high as expected.

EGGS—17a18c; with a very light supply and active demand, holders are quite firm in their views, and generally asking 18c; but buyers are trying hard to shade that figure to, and in some cases have succeeded in obtaining supply at 17a17½c; with tendency upward we look for firm and active markets until July.

FISH—Mackerel, as will be seen, are down considerably, as are also Lake Herring, while Split Labrador are higher. Following are the current rates:

No 1 Mess Mackerel	$24 00 ₩ bbl.
No 1 do do	22 00 do
No 2 Shore do do	20 00 do
Large No 3 do do	14 00 do
Split Labrador Herring	6 00 do
Whitefish	5 75 ₩ hf bbl
Lake Herring	2 50 do
Large Georges Codfish	6c ₩ lb
Medium do do	5 do
Boneless Codfish	7 do
Halibut	12 50 do
No 1 Herring	40c ₩ box
Smoked do	50c do
Smoked Bloater Herring	$1 75 do

FEATHERS—In fair demand for this season of the year; sales round lots, 56a57 and 48 for extra fine lots.

FLOUR—The market for this important staple continues quiet, and so far as we know, devoid of anything new or important; the inquiry continues light, restricted to supplying immediate actual necessities, and the probability is that this hand-to-mouth policy will be closely adhered to until after harvest. Furthermore, the general outlook for the present writing, warrants the prediction, that, especially as regards good standard brands, there will be no quotable change in prices during the time in question. Dealers generally continue to report that they have more inquiry for spring than winter Wheat, and that it is because the former is giving better satisfaction than the latter. we repeat former quotations: Spring Wheat, $6a6,75; red winters, $6,50@7; ambers, 7,25a7,50; patent process, and fancy white wheat $8,50a9,50. Rye Flour, 4,75a5.

GINSENG—New has not arrived in sufficient shippers particularly against shipping root not thoroughly dry.

GRAIN—The grain markets continue very dull, more so than for several years, and there is very little prospect at present of any immediate improvement; it is true, stocks are light, more so perhaps than at any given time this year, but they are fully equal to the demand, nevertheless. There is very little call for Wheat and there is not much offering. Country millers, who bought pretty freely during the winter and spring, are now able to obtain about all they want at home, as farmers are more disposed to sell now than they were during the time mentioned. The general tone of the market is weaker, in view of the fact that there is every appearance of a full average crop, but the supply of strictly No. 1 winter Wheat being small, prices as yet have not declined much; we continue former quotations; $1,30a1,35 for fair to prime Ohio and Indiana red. There is no call for white or low grade red—latter is hard to dispose of at any price. The Oat market continues dull, with a supply considerably in excess of the demand, but the feeling being to prevail that the hard pan has been almost, if not altogether, reached; mixed Ohio and Penna. quoted at 32a33, do white, 34a35c. Some holders are loth to sell at current rates. The supply of Corn in the market is down lower than it has been this year, but there is little or no demand, and prices are little better than nominal; quotable at 46a52c on track, as to quality and condition. The hot weather and low prices of other feed have curtailed the consumption very materially. Rye continues quiet and unchanged, 75a77—there is demand for all that is offering at 75.

GROCERIES—Coffee—The latest dispatches from Rio De Janeiro are unusually strong, the sales for the U. S. being light, receipts small (1,800 bags daily); stock reduced and the market excited with higher prices. The new crop is beginning to come forward to Rio, but the quality is poor and unsatisfactory. The new crop will be an average one, but, on account of the dry season in many of the districts, the quality will not be as good as last year's crop. The importers' advance of a full¾c is the last, and is firmly maintained with no disposition to make concession. The jobbers are more free to sell at a slight decline. The market for all descriptions may be quoted firm. Sugar is strengthening, and is now held at ⅛c ₩ lb, advance from the lowest point, for standard white refined. Yellows ¼ up in the last few days. The Sugar market will steadily advance from this till the close of the fruit packing season, and purchases made now will likely yield a wide margin of profit thirty days hence. The stock of raw Sugars in first hands in New York, is 55,000 hhds. less than at this date last year; 51,000 below 1874 and 6,000 above 1873. Refiners are sold one week ahead. Syrups dull and neglected at lower valuations. New Orleans Molasses firm. Spices steady. Tea unchanged.

RICE.			
Carolina	6½a7¾	Louisiana	6¼a6¾
SUGARS.			
Cut Loaf	12 a	Standard B	10¾a
Crushed	11¾a	Standard Ex C	10 3-8a
Granulated	11¾a	Ref. Yellow	9¼a 9¾
Powdered	11¾a	N. O. new crop	8¾a 9
Standard A	10¾a		
SYRUPS.			
Choice	45	Prime	45 a48
Prime	40 a42	Dark	35 a40
MOLASSES.			
N. O. Choice	65	N. O. strictly prime	62
Fair	50 a55	Demara	40a42
TEAS.			
Young Hyson	32a50	Japan	60a85
Gunpowder	45a70	Oolong	45a55
Imperial	40a 75	Souchong	35a75
COFFEES.			
Fancy Rio	22 a	X Rio (B pkgs)	20¼
Prime Rio	21¾	X Rio (loose)	20
Old Gov Java	30 a31	Roasted Java	26
Old Gov Java	32		
SOAPS.			
Best Wax	7¼	Rabbitts Best, per box	7 00
Superior Wax	6¾	White Russian, per box	6 00
Wonna's Friend	5¾		
Duchess, per box	2 50		
FRUITS.			
Val. Raisins	10¼a11	Turkish Prunes	6 @ 6¾
L. Raisins, per box	2 25	French Prunes	7 @11
Currents, per lb	7½a8		
SUNDRIES.			
Silver gloss Starch			8¾
Pearl Starch			6¾@6¾
Lamp Chimneys, No. 1 and 2			90 @1 35
10 Carb Soda, in kegs			5 a6
10 Carb Soda, boxes			6c
Concentrated Lye			4 50
Pearl Barley, per ⅜ bbl			4 50
Oat Meal, in bbls. & B			7 00
Oat Meal, half bbls			4 00
" German Mills			4 25
Shot—buck			2 50
Shot—buck			2 75

HAY—Continues very dull, with prices down lower, if we can make out, than they have been for several years; the fact that there is every indication of a big crop makes holders anxious to sell hence the increased offerings. Baled is quotable at $12a13 for No. 1 timothy, and $10a11 for No. 2; loose from country wagons, $10a15, according to quality.

HIDES—Following are the current rates:

Green Salted Cows	5¼a 7
Green Salted Steers, light	7¼a 8
Green Salted Steers, Heavy	9 a 9½
Green Salted Calf	9 a11
Green Butcher Cows	5¼
Green Butcher Steers, light	6
Green Butcher Steers, heavy	7
Green Butcher Calf	9a 10

HEMP—@12a13c ₩ ton for Ky. Rough.

LEATHER—General market rather quiet. Rough Leather in fair demand for choice articles—common grades a drug in the market. Upper and Kip—no demand except for usual hand-to-mouth actual orders. Calf slow. Sole in good demand in small lots. We quote:

Oak Sole, spready	32a34
Oak Sole, No. 1	30a32
Oak Sole, No. 2	26a28
Oak Sole, No. 3	23a25
Hemlock Sole, spready	28a30
Hemlock Sole, No. 1	26a28
Hemlock Sole, No. 2	23a25
Oak, Rough	22a24
Oak, Rough, No. 2	20a22
Harness, No. 1 and choice	28a30
Harness, No. 2	25a27
Pole Strapping	24a26
Pole Bridle, ₩ doz	84,00a96,00
Bull Leather	22a24
Fleshed Coll	20a22
Fleshed Upper, ₩ foot	21a22
Finished Upper, ₩ foot	26a30

LUMBER—The lumber afloat in the market has mostly been sold, prime timber selling from $8 to $15 per cubic; Hemlock from $6 to $7; mixed lumber was sold from $16 to $18 per M., as to quality, and from $10 to $15 for coarse lots. Yard trade is quiet; some dealers expect a better trade than last year at some time. We quote:

First Clear	$45 00
Second Clear	40 00
Select Common	27 00
Coarse Common	18 00
Shipping Boards	16 00
Hem. Joist and Scantling	16 00
Flooring, No 1 per M	27 00
" No 2	25 00
" No 3	22 00
Moulded Weatherboarding	27 00
Sheeting	26 00
Shingles	4 00
Lath	3 00

MILL FEED—There is no demand scarcely except in a small way, and prices are weak but nominally unchanged: Bran on track, $11a12; Second and Shipstuffs, @13a14; Middlings, @13a30; Chopped Feed, @15a16.

ONIONS—In fair supply and lower; selling at $2a2,50 ₩ bbl, for new crop.

OILS—Extra No. 1, Lard oil (Winter) 93a95c ₩ gallon; No. 1 do, 90c; No. 2 do, 70@ White Miners oil, 60c; yellow do, 57c; Linseed Oil, raw, 57c; do. boiled, 62cc. Carbon quoted at 11¾a12 cents ₩ gallon; pure West Virginia Lubricating, 25c; No. 1 do, 20c. There is a very fair demand for Miners oil, and the market is steady at quotations.

PEA-NUTS—Dull, especially Tennessee red, which we quote at 3a3½c. Tennessee white selling in job lots only at 4½a5 for choice well cleaned, 3a4c for dirty and badly handled. Virginia held at 5½c for strictly choice, while some lots of very inferior are on the market at much less prices.

POULTRY—Live Chickens selling, by the coop, at 50a60c ₩ pair for young, and 65a70c ₩ pair for old.

POTATOES—The supply of old crop being light prices are a shade better; selling in a jobbing way from store at 40a45c per bu; New Potatoes, $2,50a3,00 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—The market is steady for all descriptions of the hog product, except Lard, which is inactive and lower. Winter canvassed Sugar-cured Hams keep firm at all points, and the stock getting low down. The western markets show heavy receipts of summer hogs.

Hams—Ex S C ₩ lb		Mess Pork ₩ bbl	$20,50
Do. Canvassed	14¾	Short Cut do	20,50
Do. Canvassed	15	Lard, Ref for sum-mer use—in tierces	12
Do. Canvassed	15½	Do. ½ bbl	13
Do. Canvassed	14½	Do. ¼ bbl	14
Dried beef Ex S. C.		Do. 5 lb caddies	15
Do. Canvassed	15	Do. 5 lb do	14¾
Beef Tongues S. C. per doz	9¢¢	Do. 5 lb do	14¾
Bacon Shoulders	9½	Do. 5 lb do	14¾
Short Rib Sides	11½	Do. 5 lb do	14¾
Clear Sides	12½	Ham Sausage	12

RAGS—Steady at 3c ₩ lb for good country mixed.

SUMAC—Dull; in a small way, 4½c.

TALLOW—Quiet at 7¾a8c ₩ lb. for country rendered, and 8¾a8¾c for choice city rendered.

WRAPPING PAPER AND SACKS—Crown Straw and Rag, 2½c ₩ bundle; medium, 3c; Double Crown, 70c; Double medium, $1,05; Tissue Manilla 35ca42,45 ₩ ream; Dry Goods, 7½ca8,50; No 1 Manilla, 10a11c ₩ lb; No. 2 do, 8a9c; Hard ware do, 4a 5c; Tea do, 8a9c; Flour sacks (¼ bbl) @5a6c ₩ 1,000; 3 lbs. do, $2,70; 5 lbs. do, $3,70; 10 lbs. do, $7; 18 lbs do, $9,50; 20 lbs do, $10,50. Intermediate sizes in proportion.

WINDOW GLASS—Discounts are quoted at 40 & 10 ₩ cent off western list for carload lots, and 40 for less than carload lots.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET—SINGLE STRENGTH.

1st Quality.		1st Quality. Dbl. st'h.	
6 by 8 to 7 by 9		$ 2 75	$ 3 50
7 by 10 to 8 by 10		3 25	4 00
8 by 11 to 10 by 12		4 00	4 50
10 by 13 to 11 by 14		4 50	5 00
9 by 16 to 11 by 17		4 75	5 25
12 by 18 to 12 by 20		5 50	6 50
11 by 20 to 11 by 22		6 00	7 00
11 by 26 to 11 by 30		6 50	10 50
15 by 26 to 15 by 30		7 50	12 00
15 by 26 to 15 by 30		7 50	12 00
20 by 24 to 20 by 30		8 00	14 00
20 by 24 to 24 by 30		9 00	15 00
20 by 24 to 20 by 36			16 00
20 by 32 to 30 by 34			16 00
20 by 36 to 24 by 36			17 50
20 by 36 to 30 by 36			19 00
26 by 40 to 40 by 60			22 50

WOODEN WARE—Shows a steady movement without any change inprices. We quote "Corry Ware" as follows:

No. 1 Tubs ₩ dozen	$7 00
No. 2 do	5 00
No. 3 do	3 50
2 Hoop Pails ₩ doz	1 40
3 Hoop Pails, W. J. Metzger	1 75
Globe Washboards ₩ doz (patented)	2 75
Clinton do do	2 25
Double Action do do	1 75

WHITE LEAD—Is reported firm at the recent advance, with a very fair business; strictly pure, in assorted kegs, 10½c ₩ lb by the ton; in 25 lb tin cans, 11¾c; in 12½ lb tin cans, 12c.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, June 26, 1876.

CATTLE.

Notwithstanding the supply was less than that of last week, and comparatively light, the market was no better; there was possibly a little more activity, but prices were about the same. One of the most noticeable features was that common cattle sold more readily than the best grades, and light weights, everything else being equal, were not only picked up more readily, but brought better prices. Heavy cattle were dull, unusually so, and notwithstanding the supply was small, there were some of this character left over unsold; one of our most prominent firms were able to dispose of but one car out of ten, for the reason in question, they were too heavy. Butchers generally want light cattle during the heated term, and the result is, 1,000 to 1,200 cattle of good quality are bringing just as much money and selling more readily than those weighing 1,300 to 1,500. There appears to be more difference this year than usual in this respect, in other words, more inquiry for light and less for heavy weights, and the probability is that this will continue to be the situation until the hot weather is over.

Sales of strictly prime butcher cattle were reported at 5¾a6¼; medium to good, 4¾a5; common, 4. The bulk of the sales were within the range of 4a5c. The Chicago bought cattle were reported as having cost 10a15c ₩ cwt more than those of last week, while the prices obtained here were no better. Veal Calves continue scarce and prices are well maintained; 5¾a6¾, for common to extra.

Butchers continue to complain of hard cattle market; they report that the hot weather has curtailed the consumption of beef very materially, and the abundance of vegetables and small fruits is not without its effect in the same direction.

The stock on sale was reported as follows:

J. Hunter...Chicago	19	J. Shamberg Chicago	20
I. Wolf...do	19	Hoid & T...Orrville	20
J. Lohman...do	20	Mahoney, Zwilly & Co...do	20
Lohman & G...do	40	G. Gordisman...do	20
Gerson & Z...do	33	W. L. Miller...do	20
F. Rick...do	20	P. M Mahoney...do	12
A. Greenwald...do	41	N. Arnold, E Liberty	20
Marks & Bro...do	38	B & S Trasesman...do	20
J. Rothschilds...do	40	Zeigler & Co...do	12
L. Rothchild...do	18	S. Lowenstein...do	20
A. Moonshine...do	18	Holmes L & Co...do	16
Holmes L & Co...do	16		
Total			521
Total last Monday			602

CATTLE SALES.

S Lowenstein & Co, sold 1 car fair to good butcher stock at 4¾a5¼c.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. reported 1 car of heavy cattle at 4¾a5¼c—1 car same kind left over.

Hoid & Trimble reshipped 1 car small Ohio grassers, averaging about 1,050 lbs, at 4,40c.

Carr & Jeremy sold 1 car of Ohio grassers at 4,20 at 5,00.

J. Rothchilds sold 950a1,000 steers, of good quality, at 4,90a4,75c.

N. Arnold reported 20 head of butcher cattle—weighing 1,000a1,100 lbs, fair quality, at 4,50a5,25c.

I Kahn reported 2 cars of butcher cattle—from Chicago, at 4½a5½c.

James Hunter reported 1 car of fair butcher stock —averaging 1,000a1,200 lbs, at 5a5½c; also 12 head of Indiana grassers, mostly mulched at 4,70c.

S. Marks & Bro. sold 2 cars of butcher cattle—from Chicago—at 5a5¼c; also 12 head from East Liberty, at 4¾a5¼c.

Jacob Neely disposed of 3 cars of Ohio cattle at 4¾a5¼c.

S. S. Trausesman & Son, 2 cars of decent butcher cattle at 4, 50a5, 50c.

A. Greenwald reported 45 head of butcher cattle —from Chicago—at 4,60a5,00c.

Gerson & Ziegler reported 3 cars of mixed butcher stock at 4¾a5¼c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The offerings, as will be seen, were somewhat larger than those of last week, and while dealers nearly all reported the market draggy and unsatisfactory, there was no quotable change in prices as compared with last week. The best sheep on sale brought 5c, and there were very good ones sold at 4¾a4¾; lower grades at 3¾a4c. Lambs were moderately active at about last week's prices, 7¼a7¾ ₩ head, for inferior to extra. Dealers very generally report that prices are too high in the country; if so, the only remedy is to stop buying; as long as they continue to pay current rates it is certain growers will not object.

The stock on sale was reported as follows:

G. Hamerly	18	M. Stynely	27
Miller & Co	24	J. Gettman	39
D. Robinson	70	P. Sheltemanille	125
E. Jackson	85	A. Reid	39
G. Fahrion	123	J. Basler	58
M. Humes	39	A. Stakeley	90
S. Vanclever	35		
Total			783
Total last Monday			729

HOGS.

Were in light supply, but the demand was also light, and the market was dull at about last week's prices. Sales were reported, in a retail way, at 6a 6¼, gross, as to quality.

FARM COWS.

The offerings were light; market fair; prices unchanged; good milkers continue to command full prices, as there are but few of this kind offering. Extra, $65a60; medium to fair, $35a45; common, $30.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, June 26, 1876.

The Crude market was quiet, and prices, as compared with Saturday, have undergone little or no change; United, $2,03¾, and immediate shipment $2,12½. Refined steady at full Saturday's prices. New York, 15a15½c; Philadelphia, 14¾a14¾c; Baltimore, 14½c; on cars Pittsburgh, 11¾a11¾c. While most of our refineries are in operation, the shipments last week were between 22,000 and 23,000 bbls. yet there is more or less complaining that current rates afford a very small margin for profit.

Oil Barrel market is fairly active and steady at $1,05 for countries, and 1,20a1,25, city make.

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls
Brush & Lyons	J. S. Davis	520
H. S. A. Stewart	John S. Davis	100
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F. & Co	550
Warden & Oznard	Newbold & Son	50
Total		1,220

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 26.—Cotton firm at 11@11¼c; sales of 350 bales; receipts 227 bales; shipments 128 bales. Flour dull; choice family $6,50@7. Corn firm at 36@36c. Oats firmer; 40@45c. Lard dull; 12¾@13¼c. Bulk meats quiet at 6¾, 8, 11¾@12c.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

THE stage of water last evening was 3 feet 4 inches by the marks, and falling. Cloudy and oppressively hot, with indications favoring rain.

THE Barnard got 1,600 kegs nails at Wheeling.

MR. A. J. MCCONNELL was up from his farm yesterday.

THE Oakland and Jno. A. Wood arrived at Louisville on Saturday.

THE new steamer GOV. Garland, is announced for Arkansas River forthwith.

THE Memphis papers still insist that Capt. Tom Darragh came here to be married.

PHAETON is the name of Capt. Jno. McLure's new Wheeling and Bellaire packet.

THE Salt Valley, from Ironton, arrived and departed, and the Faunboy, from Cincinnati, arrived.

THE Ed. Hobbs was to have left St. Louis on Saturday for Wheeling, with 3 barges of iron ore.

THE bridge across the Missouri river, at Kansas City, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday. Loss 100,000.

COM. KOUNTZ has named his new New Orleans packet the E. O. Stanard, after a leading citizen of St. Louis and ex-Member of Congress.

WHEN the water gets down sufficiently to drive the barges boats in the bank, the Arlington will probably enter the Cincinnati and New Orleans trade.

BURR WOOD and Henry Hazelmaze, of New Orleans, passed through Cincinnati on Friday en route to the Philadelphia Centennial. The latter is an old Cincinnati and New Orleans pilot.

A PETITION has been presented to Capt. Hoel, of the signal light steamer Lily, asking that the light at the foot of Dead Man be changed to the head. The change will doubtless be made as requested.

SERIOUS complaint is being made by boatmen in regard to wharfage at Wheeling; it is bad enough here, but much worse there. If the charges are not reduced there, boats will feel like giving that port the go-by.

THE neat and substantial low water packet Pancheau, Capt T. C. Sweney, will take her departure for Cincinnati to-day, positively. Shippers are requested to get their freight down as early in the day as possible.

THE St. Louis *Republican*, of Friday, says: Freight for the Ohio is scarce, the railroads having forts a white wheat crop. The route by river is the favorite, but there is no packet line to Pittsburgh, and shippers are compelled to resort to rail.

WM. MERRIMAN, a ship carpenter at the Cincinnati Marine W[illegible] died Friday evening of cholera. He [illegible] in port of Sunday and on Thursday; Friday morning he was attacked with the cholera and [illegible] was married and leaves a wife and two children.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* says: Inspector Houghton, of the Louisville District, has condemned the legs of the new steam drum made at Portsmouth for the new Mail Line steamer Louis Sherley, the iron not being of the proper thickness and the splitting of several of the rivet holes. The Local Inspectors have also condemned the iron made at Portsmouth, for the new Jas. W. Gaff's boilers, when another and a superior lot was made, which passed inspection. This does not speak well for Portsmouth manufactured iron and mechanism.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUI

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are stationary barometer, south and west winds, partly cloudy, warmer weather and local rains.

An A. P. A. Mass Meeting.

Chief Marshal Cooke, of Allegheny, yesterday received a telegraphic dispatch from Worthy Grand Master James Devlin, directing him to call a mass meeting of the American Protestant Association to make arrangements for turning out on the Fourth of July. In accordance with the dispatch Mr. Cooke has called a mass meeting of the members of the association in this county for Wednesday evening. The meeting will be held in the Allegheny Common Council chamber.

Genevieve.

The beautiful opera of "Genevieve" and the thrilling moral drama of "Tempter, or Sailor's Return," will be performed this and to-morrow evening at Excelsior Hall, corner of Federal and Lacock streets, Allegheny. Prof. S. A. Neale has had his pupils and friends in thorough training for these performances, which will both deserve and receive liberal patronage. Diligence and talent such as the Professor has devoted to the preparation of these plays should challenge sympathy and encouragement from while as well as colored people, and we hope to see full houses.

Allegheny Centennial Finances.

Another meeting of the Allegheny Centennial Finance Committee was held last evening in one of the rooms in the Allegheny City Building, W. B. Rodgers presiding. After an informal talk it was agreed to meet again this evening, when all the members of the committee, and all those who have received collection books are requested to be present, so that the committee can ascertain what progress is being made in the collecting of money. Some of the members reported that they were succeeding very well.

THE RED MEN.

Meeting for a Centennial Turn-Out.

A number of the Red Men from different tribes in this district met last evening in Select Council Chamber, City Hall, in pursuance with the call of D. D. G. S. Jones, to take some action in regard to a the Fourth. ed to the chair. AZETTE made

tion of the call, and after the matter had been talked over, all favoring the object, a motion was made and carried that the meeting adjourn to reconvene on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock in the same place.

The reason of no definite action being taken was on account of the small number present. It is desired by Mr. Jones, as well as by all present last night, that every tribe be represented Saturday night, and as many members of the Order as can get out.

THE NEXT JURY.

Shall the Sheriff Assist in Drawing the Jurors?

A matter was brought to the attention of the Court of Quarter Sessions, yesterday, by a petition, or rather application, from Sheriff Fife, presented by his counsel, asking the Court to direct the Coroner to assist the Jury Commissioners in drawing the names of the persons from the box who are to compose the jury for the September session of the Quarter Sessions Court. The reasons set forth for this unusual and novel request are that the Sheriff stands indicted before the Court and the indictment has been continued, have to try the Sheriff on that indictment, and that it would not be consistent with the principles of justice that the Sheriff should assist in the selection of the jury before which he was to be tried.

This is the first instance where a case of this kind has arisen in this State, and the Court in deciding the question will, so far as can be ascertained, have no precedent to govern their action.

The application comes from Mr. Fife himself, and, we are informed, is approved by the counsel for the prosecution. The Court reserved its decision for the present.

BASE BALL NOTES.

An Exciting Contest Yesterday—Games for To-day.

The fifteen inning game of base ball played at Union Park yesterday afternoon between the Allegheny and St. Louis Red Stocking clubs was much more exciting than Saturday's contest between the Stars and Alleghenys, but it was not distinguished by anything like as skillful playing, as a comparison of the errors made in both games will show. On Saturday there were but seven errors on both sides. Yesterday there were twenty-seven. The score is as follows:

ALLEGHENYS	O	R	B	E	RED SOX.	O	R	B	E
Jordis, s.s....	4	1	1	2	Hallman, l.f....	4	1	1	0
Ham, c. f....	4	1	0	0	Redman, s. s....	4	1	1	4
Quest, 2 b....	4	1	2	0	Gleason, 3 b....	4	1	1	0
Kemp, r. f....	4	0	2	0	Crotty, p....	4	0	1	0
Gallagher, l. f.	5	0	0	1	Morgan, p....	5	0	1	1
Hagan, p....	3	0	1	1	Dillon, 2 b....	5	0	0	2
Ritchie, 2. s.	4	0	1	2	Loftus, c. f....	5	0	0	1
McCloskey, 1 b	4	0	3	0	Sullivan, c....	4	0	0	1
Lane, c....	4	2	0	4	Galvin, r. f....	4	1	3	2
Total.....	39	5	9	10	Total.....	39	4	10	12

Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All Gheys.....	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—5
Red Sox.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—4

The Alleghenys had 18 fly catches, 2 passed balls and 1 wide pitch. The Red Stockings had 13 fly catches, 6 missed flys and 2 passed balls. The game occupied two hours and thirty-five minutes, and was witnessed by two thousand people.

At New Castle yesterday the Neshannocks defeated the Stars by a score of 6 to 5. The Braddocks play the Red Stockings at Union Park this afternoon, and the Alleghenys the Neshannocks at New Castle.

Louisville—Hartfords 3, Louisville 0.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Regular Meeting of the Board of Directors.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, Gen. Howe in the chair and N. Grattan Murphy acting as Secretary.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Captain Stockdale, from the Committee on Wire Gauge, reported progress, and the committee was continued.

The Superintendent, Mr. N. Grattan Murphy, reported that he had been endeavoring to get himself in a position at the office, and with the feeling of business matters relative to the Chamber. He found a feeling generally favorable, but the complaint was that members would not attend the daily meetings. He stated that there was not more than half of the reports received at the office posted on the bulletin board.

Mr. Kirk moved that the Superintendent see that all telegraphed quotations received at the office of the Chamber are duly posted as soon as received. Adopted.

The Superintendent further stated that in canvassing for new members he had found two firms who claimed to have subscribed and paid their money as members of the Chamber in 1864, yet their names did not appear on the books at all. He was satisfied from what the parties referred to stated about the matter that the money had been paid, yet the books did not show that it had ever been received. The matter was referred to the Executive Committee for investigation and report.

On motion adjourned.

SHERIFF FIFE'S CASE.

The Defense Put Properly on the Record.

Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., one of the counsel for Sheriff Fife, called the attention of the Quarter Sessions Court yesterday morning, to the fact that in certain newspaper articles it had been publicly charged that the Sheriff was attempting to delay his trial, and that the District Attorney was not endeavoring to have it as speedily disposed of as he should do. Mr. Marshall said that it was at the suggestion of the Commonwealth's private counsel that the defense had agreed to a postponement. One of the counsel was about to be absent for some two or three months, and Mr. Marshall had promised him that he would not insist upon a trial until he would return. He called the attention of the Court to the fact, for the purpose of having the defense properly placed on the record, that General Blakely, one of the counsel for the Commonwealth, made a similar statement to the Court, and Judge Collier ordered the case to be continued until September.—*Chronicle.*

The contemptible and mean way in which one or two of our daily papers are endeavoring to make the outside public believe that Sheriff Fife is trying to evade a fair and open trial is in keeping with the character of the parties instigating it; but we are of the opinion that they have found out by this time that they can't scare Sheriff Fife into terms. This whole trouble originated from the fact that Mr. Fife, when elected Sheriff, gave certain gentlemen to understand that he intended running the Sheriff's Office in the interest of our citizens, and not for the interest of a few individuals. Had Mr. Fife consented to these same persons naming all his deputies, and allowed them to run the office for the advancement of a few who think the county is bound to keep what then the word would have been passed along the line, "what a capital officer Dick Fife is." We are of the opinion that when the case is brought fairly to the attention of the court there will be a good deal less laughing on the back seats.

Marvin's Biscuit and Crackers have always been the best that could be made.

Summer Hats.

For men, boys and children. The most complete assortment to be found at McCORD & CO.'s 131 Wood street.

Summer Lap Robes.

Finley braided and embroidered in linen and cloth HUGUS & HACKE, Fifth avenue and Market street.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Yesterday Afternoon.

A Message from the Mayor Concerning Burdensome Taxation—The Repaving of Wood Street and Fifth Avenue Ordered Finally—Attorney General Lear Settles the Assistant Assessorship Question—Wenke and Larkin Decided Elected—Routine Business.

A regular meeting of Pittsburgh Councils was held yesterday afternoon.

SELECT COUNCIL.

DAVID AIKEN, JR.....President *pro tem.*
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk.

The Select branch met at a quarter past two o'clock. The members present were Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Atkinson, Bates, R. B. Brown, Samuel S. Brown, L. T. Brown, Bruce, Buckley, Carr, Danniels, B. Darlington, H. Darlington, C. P. Duff, Epping, Evans, Felker, Foster, Goe. Fox, Froehlich, Geiger, Goldthorp, Herron, Holliday, Hunter, Jeremy, Kennedy, Kernan, Kerr, Lagerman, Lappan, Littell, Meyer, Moore, Murray, McCandless, McCombs, MacConnell, McClurg, McKinley, Negley, Eugene M. O'Neill, John O'Neill, Perry, Powers, Ray, Reiman, Rodgers, Rolfe, Sawyer, Schwarm, Shipton, Singerly, Taylor, Vierheller and Waring.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, after which the following new business was presented:

A MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

Clerk Morrow read the following message from the Mayor:

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh:

GENTLEMEN—As you are aware I vetoed the last appropriation ordinance, assigning as a reason that it levied excessively above the amount provided in the ordinance to be expended. I now call your attention to facts derived from official documents that may prove my statement to be correct, and at the same time call to your attention a way in which you can relieve the taxpayers of a portion of this unnecessary load without "stopping the wheels of the Government."

The ordinance purports on its face to levy only for city tax, water works interest, fire and sinking fund tax, $932,000, while, in fact, under the authority of the ordinance, there is levied for these purposes alone the sum of $1,161,625, of which sum almost 10 per cent. must be deducted for what is called exonerations, abatements, overpaid taxes, lost taxes, &c., which will leave a net sum of $1,045,463, instead of $932,000, as stated in the ordinance for these four millages. In other words, the excessive sum of $113,463 is surreptitiously taken from the pockets of the taxpayers, for a purpose not stated in the ordinance.

You have it in your power to lift this unnecessary burthen from the taxpayers by the exercise of a power that is used at almost every meeting of Councils, in favor of persons whose individual or political influence either by themselves or their friends commands attention, viz., the passage of the names of exonerations, abatements, overpaid taxes, &c.

As a specimen of how you can relieve the taxpayers in the mass as well as in the individual, I append from the official proceedings of Councils the following instances of exonerations, which can be duplicated were it necessary.

[Here follows a list of twenty-two taxpayers whose taxes were exonerated by resolution of Councils passed on the 27th of December, 1875.—Ed.]

I have cited these instances as only one of the ways you can afford relief. If you should direct an exoneration, or abatement, or whatever else you may choose to call it, of 20 per cent. from the 4 mill tax, called city tax, you will arrive at the relief asked for about as readily as any other.

An examination of the levy for old city special and Lawrenceville special tax will develop the same deception as is referred to above. Yours respectfully,

WM. C. MCCARTHY,

June 26th, 1876.

COMMUNICATIONS, PETITIONS, &C.

Mr. B. DARLINGTON presented a resolution granting Phillips & Musgrove the right to erect a balcony over the sidewalk in front of the Central Hotel. Referred.

Also, a petition for the repaving of Market street, from Fifth avenue to Liberty street. Referred to the Board of Viewers to ascertain whether the improvement would be of local or general benefit.

Mr. SHIPTON, communication from the Chamber of Commerce urging the repaving of Wood street and Fifth avenue. Referred.

Also, an ordinance amending the City Code, title "Signboards," so as to provide for a penalty of five dollars for a violation of its provisions. Referred.

Also, an ordinance abolishing the use of awning naps. Referred.

Mr. SAWYER, petition for the grading of Center avenue, from Neville street to Liberty avenue. Referred.

Mr. MACCONNELL, ordinance amending the City Code, title "sidewalks," sections two and three. Referred.

Also, petition of Anna M. Kirkpatrick for the refunding of overpaid taxes. Referred.

Mr. LITTELL, petition of Wm. Duckham for refunding of taxes paid by mistake. Referred.

Mr. EVANS, resolution for the payment to John Parkson and others of damages caused by the grading of Sylvan avenue. Referred.

Mr. CARR, petition of C. Callahan for exconeration from the payment of the assessment for the grading of Barry street. Referred.

Mr. HOLLIDAY, resolution for the refunding of overpaid taxes to Wm. F. Cox, Wm. Kebney's heirs, Wm. Hughes and John Stack. Passed.

Mr. VIERHELLER, petition of C. Cuckert and Charles Peacock for abatement of city tax. Referred.

Mr. C. P. DUFF, petition of Jane Gallaher for exoneration from payment of city taxes. Referred.

On motion of Mr. SHIPTON the rules were suspended and the following business from Common Council was taken up:

Resolution for a warrant in favor of King & Parks for $34.8, being the value of the board walks on North and Brownsville avenues. Referred to Finance Committee.

Resolution directing the City Attorney to enter satisfaction of the liens entered of record against the properties of George Kunkel, John P. Heisel and Wm. Rassman, on Yards alley, in the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh wards. Passed.

PAVING OF FIFTH AVENUE.

The ordinance authorizing the repaving of Fifth avenue, from Smithfield street to Liberty street, with other than cobble stone, was taken up and Mr. Carr spoke in opposition to its adoption, saying that he could not in justice to his constituents vote for an improvement that would be of no benefit to them. On final passage the bill was lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, R. B. Brown, L. T. Brown, Buckley, B. Darlington, H. Darlington, C. P. Duff, Epping, Evans, Foster, Froehlich, Geiger, Herron, Holliday, Hunter, Jeremy, Kernan, Kerr, Lappan, Littell, Eugene M. O'Neill, Powers, Reiman, Rolfe, Sawyer, Schild, Shipton, Taylor and Vierheller—29.

Nays—Messrs. Atkinson, Bates, Samuel S. Brown, Bruce, Carr, Danniels, Evans, Felker, Fox, Goldthorp, Lagerman, Moore, Murray, McCandless, McClurg, McKinley, Negley, John O'Neill, Perry, Ray, Rodgers, Schwarm and Singerly—24.

An ordinance amending City Code, title "Board Measurers," sections one, two and five, providing for three Measurers and prescribing their duties was next taken up and passed.

The Clerk of Common Council announced that that body was ready to meet this branch in joint session to elect two Assistant City Assessors. Mr. BRUCE claimed that such officials had been elected at the last meeting, and that any further election would be void. Mr. KENNEDY asked, in behalf of the minority, that the yeas and nays might be called on the motion to go into joint session for such an election, so that the minority would be put on record against it. The call was sustained and Select Council by the following vote decided to meet Common in joint session:

Yeas—Messrs. Aiken, Atkinson, Bates, R. B. Brown, Sam'l S. Brown, L. T. Brown, Bruce, Darlington, C. P. Duff, Epping, Evans, Froehlich, Goldthorp, Herron, Holliday, Hunter, Jeremy, Littell, Meyer, Murray, McCandless, McClurg, McKinley, Negley, Powers, Rolfe, Sawyer, Schild, Shipton, Singerly, and Vierheller—31.

Nays—Messrs. Ahl, Buckley, Carr, Danniels, Epping, Foster, George Fox, Geiger, Kennedy, Kernan, Kerr, Lagerman, Lappan, MacConnell, McCombs, Eugene M. O'Neill (declined to vote,) John O'Neill, Ray, Reiman, Rodgers, Schwarm and Taylor—20.

After the adjournment of joint session the following business was transacted:

Mr. SHIPTON called up an ordinance for the regrading, repaving and recurbing of Virgin alley, from Smithfield street to Cherry alley. Passed.

Ordinance for the grading, paving and curbing of Virgin alley, from Grant street to Cherry alley. Passed.

Resolution for satisfaction of the lien against the property of James Mawhinney for the grading of Shingle street. Lost.

Ordinance for the opening of Harrison street, from Fiftieth to Fifty-second streets, at a width of fifty feet. Passed.

THE PAVEMENT FINALLY ORDERED.

On motion of Mr. EVANS the vote by which the ordinance for the repaving of Fifth avenue, from Smithfield to Wood streets, was lost was reconsidered. A motion was made that the bill be passed. A lengthy debate ensued, during which the City Assessor said that no matter how much in excess of $30,000 the improvement might cost not more than one-fourth of it could be assessed upon the property holders. Upon the call of the yeas and nays the ordinance was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, L. T. Brown, Bruce, Buckley, B. Darlington, H. Darlington, C. P. Duff, Epping, Evans, Foster, George Fox, Froehlich, Geiger, Goldthorp, Herron, Holliday, Hunter, Jeremy, Kernan, Kerr, Lagerman, Littell, Meyer, Moore, Murray, McCandless, Eugene M. O'Neill, John O'Neill, Perry, Powers, Ray, Reiman, Rodgers, Sawyer, Schild, Schwarm, Shipton, Taylor, Vierheller—40.

Nays—Atkinson, Bates, Carr, Dannels, MacConnell, McClurg, McKinley, Singerly—8.

The ordinance for the repaving of Wood street, from Water street to Liberty street, was then taken up and adopted by a vote of 38 yeas to 8 nays.

Mr. HOLLIDAY presented a resolution providing for an adjourned meeting of Select Council on Monday, July 3d, for the purpose of disposing of unfinished business. Passed.

Mr. H. DARLINGTON called up the ordinance establishing the grade of Duquesne Way, from Fifth to Sixth streets. Lost for want of a legal majority.

The resolution offered by Mr. Neeb in Common Council, and adopted there, calling for a report in relation to the status of the work on the water works and the amount of penalties incurred by the contractors, was concurred in.

The Centennial resolution passed in Common Council requesting the citizens to decorate their houses on the Fourth of July, and asking Hutchinson's battery to fire a salute, was concurred in.

The viewers' reports on the Thirteenth street sewer, from Breed to Washington streets, and in the Brady street sewer, from Second avenue to the Monongahela river, were approved.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

W. B. NEGLEY.....President.
GEORGE BOOTH.....Clerk.

There were present in this branch Messrs. Atcheson, Aull, Boucher, Coll, Conway, Dickson, Flinn, Fox, Fritz, Fennerty, Ferson, Foley, Hahn, Hagan, Helmold, Hogle, Hughes, Kettenberg, Kirchner, Laughran, Lemer, Mears, Moore, McClarran, McCafferty, Nantker, Neeb, Nisbet, Powers, Reynolds, Roth, Rott, Thompson, Torrence, Voskamp, Wainwright and President Negley.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Mr. John A. Fox, in the absence of President Negley, was called to the Chair.

NEW BUSINESS.

The following new business was presented on a call of wards:

By Mr. NEES, petition of W. W. Wallace for abatement of taxes. Referred.

Also, a resolution providing for the postponement of the election of Assistant Assessors until the first meeting of Councils in September. Laid over.

By Mr. THOMPSON, two remonstrances against a change of grade on Sylvan avenue. Referred.

Also, a resolution directing the Street Committee to direct where street lamp signs shall be placed. Referred.

By Mr. ATCHENSON, petition for gas lamps on Liberty street between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets. Passed.

By Mr. NANTKER, resolution giving notice to the Birmingham Passenger Railway Company to repair Carson street. Passed.

By Mr. BOUCHER, petition for board walk on Neville avenue. Referred.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. THOMPSON, from the Street Committee, presented the report of Viewers on the opening of Reed street. Also, ordinance providing for the same. Passed finally.

Also, Viewers report on the opening of Fourth avenue. Received and filed.

Also, ordinance for same. Passed finally.

Mr. AULL from the Committee on Surveys presented an ordinance fixing the grade of Homewood avenue. Referred.

Also ordinance fixing the grade of Sylvan avenue. Referred.

The ordinance for a change of bonds laid over at the last meeting was called up, and passed.

Ordinance for fixing the grade of Thirty-fourth street from north curb of Penn avenue to Liberty avenue. Passed finally.

The report of the Committee on City Property was read and approved.

Monthly report of Committee on Water Works read and approved.

All S. C. business was concurred in.

Mr. DICKSON presented a resolution, asking that a joint committee of five be appointed to confer with Pittsburgh Parks and a committee of citizens in reference to the differences arising out of the approach to the Thirty-third street bridge. Passed.

SOUTH SIDE ENGINES.

Mr. NISBET presented a resolution, asking that a committee be directed to erect an engine house in the Thirty-first ward and one in the Thirty-second ward. Referred to the Fire Commission and a committee of five appointed to confer with the Commission upon the matter.

Mr. FOX presented a resolution ask ing the citizens to decorate their houses on the Fourth and take part in the procession on that day. Also, that upon the sounding of the fire alarm bell at the hour of midnight, July 3d, that Hutchinson's battery fire a salute, and that all the bells in the city be rung for one hour on that night, commencing at twelve o'clock. Passed.

Mr. FOX also presented a petition for the passage of the ordinance for repaving and recurbing of Thirty-third street. Referred.

Mr. KETTENBERG offered a resolution that three grappling hooks be purchased by the City Property Committee, one to be located at City Hall, one in the Twelfth ward station house, and one at the market house, South Side. Passed.

COME TO TIME!

Mr. NEEB offered the following:

Resolved, That the Water Committee be requested by order to Councils the present status of the work under their charge; and, also, the least possible amount needed to get the new works in operation, as well as the amount of penalties incurred by the contractors for delay.

Resolved, further, That the committee and the City Solicitor be requested to report what is still necessary to secure to the city such penalties as have already accumulated, or may be incurred hereafter, by delay on the part of contractors. Passed.

The message of the Mayor presented in Select Council was read.

Mr. AULL said that he did not think Councils should pay any attention to such communications. Before the passage of the appropriation ordinance Councils had given it the most careful consideration, and conscientiously done their duty, and more they could not do. He moved that the message be laid on the table. Motion lost.

Mr. FOX moved that it be received and filed. Carried after some little discussion.

Council then went into joint session for the election of two Assistant Assessors.

Immediately after reassembling in Common Council room adjourned.

JOINT SESSION.

Immediately upon the assembling of both branches in joint session President Negley announced that since the last meeting he had addressed a letter to Hon. Geo. Lear, Attorney General of the State, in relation to the matter of the election of two Assistant Assessors for this city. He then read the letter written by himself and the response of the Attorney General. The latter is as follows:

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINION.

HARRISBURG, June 20, 1876.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 17th inst is received. As your election of Assessors is a peculiary a matter of your city, and you have some of the ablest lawyers in the State, I do not wish to be understood as interfering in your local business, except in an advisory manner.

I have no interest personally, officially, or politically in the result, but if I can aid you in solving the difficulty I will cheerfully do so.

The act of May 5th, 1876, is as much a part of your charter as the act of April 6th, 1 67, and where two acts cannot be reconciled the latter must prevail: "*Leges posteriores priores contrarias abrogant*," and this would be the result without a repealing clause, but in the act of 1876, there is a repealing section in which these words "all laws inconsistent or conflicting with the provisions of this act shall be and they are hereby repealed." The act of 1867 provides that all appointments of officers made by the City Councils shall be by a majority vote and a concurrence of the whole number of members elected shall be required." The act of 1876 providing for the election of assessors, among other things, enacts "that whenever two assessors are to be elected for the same term of service, each member of Council shall vote for one only." Two assessors are now to be elected, and no member of Councils can vote for more than one. You have one hundred and fifteen members, and how you can get two majorities out of that or any other number is a problem in arithmetic too abstruse for my comprehension. It was the very object of the law to give the minority a representation. A majority of the whole number elected may be secured at another meeting for one, but cannot for both. If you then adjourn again you cannot improve it at a subsequent meeting, for those who have voted for the assessor elected will have exhausted their power. They cannot vote for another. They must vote at one for two at different times than they can at the same meeting. Such an attempt would be an evasion of the law.

While I have but little faith in the system of minority representation, and believe in the principle that majorities should rule, I believe still more firmly that the law as it is, should be enforced.

Yours truly,

GEORGE LEAR,

Hon. W. B. NEGLEY.

MR. NEGLEY supplemented his reading of the opinion by stating that since the session of the 5th inst., when he decided that there had been no election for Assessors, he had consulted a number of authorities, and arrived at the conclusion, in which he was confirmed by the Attorney General, that he had made a wrong decision. He therefore withdrew it and announced that Daniel Wenke and J. J. Larkin had been chosen to the positions of Assistant Assessors. The announcement was received with applause by the Democratic members.

Joint session then adjourned.

Special.

Why pay from $3.00 to $10.00 for Gold Fillings when Dr. Goshorn will fill you the same teeth at from $1.00 to $5.00? His fillings can't be beat. References: Dr. Sterritt, 277 Penn street; Mr. Chestnut, 315 Liberty street; Rev. Dr. Sproull, 295 North avenue, Allegheny. Remember the number—34 Ninth street, near Penn avenue. TTS.

Bishop Bowman Institute.

The commencement exercises of the Bishop Bowman Institute will be held in Trinity Church, Sixth avenue, on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Bishop Kerfoot will preside, and the Rev. Dr. Leighton Coleman will deliver the annual address. The friends of the school and the public are cordially invited to attend. 3&T

A MERITED COMPLIMENT.

The Retiracy of Judge McCandless from the Bench—Resolutions of Esteem and Regret by the Williamsport Grand Jury.

At the session of the United States District Court in Williamsport last Friday, and just before the discharge of the Grand Jury, the following record of proceedings in the Grand Jury room was, upon the request of Hon. Henry Souther, the foreman, read by Clerk S. C. McCandless:

UNITED STATES GRAND JURY ROOM, WILLIAMSPORT, PA., June 21, 1876.

Lewis Jones, Esq., presented the following:

Mr. Foreman—It is understood that the Honorable Wilson McCandless is about to retire from the bench of the District Court of the United States for this district, and the present is the last term at which he will preside on that bench which he has adorned for so many years with unusual grace, dignity, learning and ability. While, sir, we sincerely regret that circumstances considered by himself sufficient to necessitate his withdrawal from his judicial duties, so long and so well discharged, we shall feel proud of the historic page he will adorn in the annals of our State; and it is fitting, sir that the last Grand Jury assembled under his mandate should give expression by appropriate proceedings, to the high esteem they entertain of him as a man, and their appreciation of the learning and ability with which he has discharged the responsibilities of his office, and above all, of his integrity and incorruptibility as a judge.

I therefore move you, sir, that a committee of six members of this grand inquest be appointed to prepare and report to this body, at our assembling to-morrow morning, such proceedings as may seem meet in regard to the retirement of Hon. Wilson McCandless, to the end that the same may be entered upon the records of the court over which he has presided with such eminent ability. Whereupon the following members of the grand jury, viz., Henry Souther, Lewis Jones, T. R. Hazzard, W. P. Schell, J. B. Patrick and B. C. Christy, were appointed such committee, who reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge of the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, is about to terminate his official connection with the district, after presiding over this court for a period of seventeen years, and

WHEREAS, The members of the Grand Jury now sitting at the Court at Williamsport, Pa., at this June term, 1876, deem it proper and fitting that we should put upon record our testimony in behalf of the distinguished gentleman and jurist who is now about to retire from the position which he has so ably discharged; therefore we do hereby resolve:

First—That during the time His Honor, Wilson McCandless, has filled the position of United States District Judge in this district, the high and important duties pertaining to the office have been ably, carefully, faithfully and honestly discharged by a courteous and dignified gentleman and Judge. The rights of the public and the citizen have been alike protected and cared for, and by such discharge of duty His Honor has endeared himself to the people of the district.

Second—That we regret the necessity which compels the retirement of Judge McCandless at a period of his life when his legal abilities, his qualifications for the discharge of his official duties have fully culminated, from his experience, when, from his experience, the future of his life which would naturally have been given him, would have been valuable to the public and to suitors in this court.

Third—That Judge McCandless carries with him to his retirement from public life the highest esteem and kindest wishes of his fellow citizens, all hoping and trusting that a release from public duties will add to his health and enjoyment, and years to his life; and we tender him our hearty wishes for his future health and happiness fully trusting and believing that with and in the society of his friends and the loved members of his family his declining years may be as pleasant to him and them as his official career has been pleasant, acceptable and agreeable to those in whose behalf the duties of his high office have been discharged.

Fourth—That we request the court to direct that this paper be filed and entered upon the minute-book of the court for this term.

H. Souther, foreman,	Jno. B. Patrick,
T. R. Hazzard, sec'y.,	B. Shumaker,
D. I. Campbell,	N. K. Woodward,
W. P. Schell,	Jno. R. Campbell,
W. A. Squires,	W. P. Schell,
Wm. Irwin,	S. C. Koonce,
Thos. Smith,	W. J. Wilson
Hugh McNeill,	Lewis Jones,
A. J. Colburn,	Samuel Blakely,
W. M. Bailey,	B. C. Christy.

After the reading of this deservedly handsome compliment, his honor, Judge McCandless, arose and said:

I never can, in any set speech so much in my life as I do on this occasion. Gentlemen, I thank you.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Collier.)

J. S. Frain, indicted for larceny by bailee, previously reported, trial resumed. The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

Com. vs. Henry Mellon, assault and battery. Adeline Barker, prosecutrix. Verdict of not guilty, and defendant to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Fred Rivers and Jas. Mooney, indicted for obstructing an officer in the discharge of his duty. Officer McCoufray, prosecutor. The prosecutor was executing a landlords warrant on Mr. Wallace's premises, when a row ensued, and officers Rivers and Mooney, who are members of the police force, arrested him. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, but directed that F. Rivers pay the costs.

Com. vs. Clara Meyers, indicted for keeping a bawdy house in rear of No. 125 Third avenue. Officer Kennedy, prosecutor. The jury returned a verdict of guilty without leaving the box.

Trial List for To-day.

S. Johnkosske,	J. T. Bare,
Franz Johnkosske,	H. J. McGiven (2)
Herman Freese,	Frank McClintock,
H. Rosenblat,	H. C. Cimmiotti,
Joseph Dieterle,	Jacob Dieterle,
Chas. Ban et al.	Lizzie Roxburg et al
Jacob Walker, et al.	Augusta Bonnert,
Mary White,	D. Davis,
H. Metzgar,	F. G. Palmer, et al.
Peter Lang,	James J. Fox,
H. B. Aldrich,	M. Smith, Sr.,
Emma Wachter,	Jennie Jackson,
John Simpson,	James Parshall et al
Ellen Barrington,	W. C. Boyd,

Court Brevities.

THE case of G. M. Hazlett was brought before Common Pleas No. 2, and he was discharged under the insolvent laws.

THEODORE CLARK was appointed exception assessor for the Third district, Second ward, Allegheny, and Franklin Ferree for the Third district, Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh.

HENZELL AND REED entered suit in Common Pleas No. 1 against Samuel Rotherwel, Esq., and B. Craig, for trespass. It is alleged that defendants illegally took possession of a wagon and horse belonging to plaintiff.

IN Common Pleas No. 1, an action to recover damages for slander was instituted by Andrew Keener and wife against Simon Pfunder, for words alleged to have been spoken by defendant derogatory to the character of Mrs. Keener.

PATRICK AND KATE BURNES instituted a suit in Common Pleas No. 1 against John and Mary Hanlon for slander. It is alleged that Mrs. M. uttered words derogatory to Mrs. Burnes' character, for chastety. Damages is claimed in $1,000.

THE following persons were sentenced by Judge McCandless, of the U. S. District Court, in session at Williamsport, on Saturday last: Curtis L. Avery, for having counterfeit moulds and dies in his possession, to pay a fine of $50, the costs of prosecution, and six months in the Penitentiary; Louis S. Bell, passing counterfeit money, a fine of $100, the costs of prosecution and one year in the Penitentiary.

THE School Directors of Ross township by their attorney Noah W. Shafer, filed a bill in equity in Common Pleas No. 2 yesterday against Robert Faulk and Daniel Unkes. The bill sets forth that when the School Board organized on June 5, 1876 they discovered that the retiring board had purchased half an acre of ground from Faulk for $700, for which a note of the Board was given and that they had contracted with Faulk to erect a school building on said lot for $900, and further, that at the time the purchase and contract was made there was no funds in the treasury for building purposes nor had any tax been levied to pay either the intrest or principal of the debt so contracted, as is required by law. That the contractor has been notified to stop work and had refused. The case will be argued Saturday.

Straw Hats.

A new and elegant stock of the latest styles in Straw Hats just received by McCORD & CO., 131 Wood street.

Elegant Oiled Walnut Chamber Suits.—Beautiful parlor furniture and a very fine selection of really meritorious furniture, all of the best quality, at *Hammer's* second great bankrupt sale, 46, 48 and 50 Seventh avenue, PITTSBURGH, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) morning, June 28th, at 10 o'clock. Stock now on view. Sale absolute. Every article warranted.

JAS. W. DRAPE & CO., Auctioneers.

We Will Open

To-day something new in blue and seal, brown, plaid and striped Cretonnes; also new styles in black and whites,

HUGUS & HACKE, Fifth avenue and Market street.

Prices Reduced

both in new work and repairing, at the new carriage works of C. West & Co., corner Duquesne Way and Evans alley, between Fourth and Fifth streets, fronting the Allegheny river.

Bargains

This week in our fine Madras and zephyr cloths. One lot of stripes at 20c, worth 37½.

HUGUS & HACKE, Fifth avenue and Market street.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Penelings of Passing Events.

····The new drinking fountain was put up in the Allegheny West Park yesterday.

····There were 27 deaths in Allegheny city last week. Sixteen were males and 11 females.

····Peter Puhl, the missing Allegheny grocer, was heard from yesterday. He is in Philadelphia.

····Peter Kline's boot and shoe store at Castle Shannon, was robbed Sunday night of about $50 worth of goods.

····Five or six boat clubs have signified their intention of taking part in the Centennial Regatta on the Fourth of July.

····The residence of Robb Stewart, on Broad street, East End, was robbed of $92 on Saturday night. The police are searching for the thieves.

····The pipe house of the Standard Oil Works, near Sharpsburg, was burned this morning, causing an alarm from box 78. Loss inconsiderable.

····Why do roses fade?—*Leader.* Because, like the "All Sorts" man, they will persist in indulging too freely in matutinal rock-tails of "morning dew."

····Hugh McGeehan, who has a brother living in this city, met his death by a railroad accident in New Castle last week. His body was nearly cut in two.

····A few days ago a blooded mare got frightened at Pulaski and ran away. She never stopped until she reached Sharon, ten miles distant. She made it in forty-five minutes.

····Bananas are said to contain more nutriment than beef or mutton. The only ones who dispute the assertion are those who tread on a peeling and sit down to see what has happened.

····Mary Nono was arrested at the South Side market yesterday on a charge of cruelty to animals, for driving a horse with a sore shoulder. Alderman Krehan required her to pay a fine of $10.

····Wm. Leonard was robbed on Fourth avenue, between Ross and Grant streets, on Sunday night, of his silver watch. He was too much inebriated to remember much of the two men who relieved him.

····A special train will leave the Union Depot to-morrow morning at 7.17 o'clock for the convenience of parties desiring to attend the commencement exercises at Washington and Jefferson College.

····Charles Campbell, a lad of fifteen years, and an employe at Hoag's book store, on Federal street, Allegheny, fainted yesterday at the store and in falling was severely hurt on the head. He was unconscious for three hours.

····We hope our friends will not forget the News Boys' Sabbath School fair and festival at the Temperance Alliance rooms, which will be continued several evenings this week. Go and help those devoted teachers in their labor of love.

····Thos. Lally, an employe of the B. & O. Railroad Company, was killed on the Fayette county branch, Saturday morning by a train of cars. He was a hand car man, and while walking on the track was struck by the morning train, killing Lally instantly.

····A difficulty occurred between Wm. Fahrenbach and Patrick Colligan on Ninth street, South Side, yesterday, in which it is alleged that the former kicked the latter, inflicting injury which may prove fatal. Alderman Hoerr has issued a warant for the arrest of Fahrenbach.

····On A. Duquesne

HOME NEWS.

Persons who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the deficiency will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are stationary barometer, south and west winds, partly cloudy, warmer weather and local rains.

An A. P. A. Mass Meeting.

Chief Marshal Cooke, of Allegheny, yesterday received a telegraphic dispatch from Worthy Grand Master James Devlin, directing him to call a mass meeting of the American Protestant Association to make arrangements for turning out on the Fourth of July. In accordance with the dispatch Mr. Cooke has called a mass meeting of the members of the association in this county for Wednesday evening. The meeting will be held in the Allegheny Common Council chamber.

Genevieve.

The beautiful opera of "Genevieve" and the thrilling moral drama of "Tempter, or Sailor's Return," will be performed this and to-morrow evening at Excelsior Hall, corner of Federal and Lacock streets, Allegheny. Prof. S. A. Neale has had his pupils and friends in thorough training for these performances, which will both deserve and repay a liberal patronage. Diligence and talent such as the Professor has devoted to the preparation of these plays should challenge sympathy and encouragement from white as well as colored people, and we hope to see full houses.

Allegheny Centennial Finances.

Another meeting of the Allegheny Centennial Finance Committee was held last evening in one of the rooms in the Allegheny City Building, W. B. Rodgers presiding. After an informal talk it was agreed to meet again this evening, when all the members of the committee, and all those who have received collection books are requested to be present, so that the committee can ascertain what progress is being made in the collecting of money. Some of the members reported that they were succeeding very well.

THE RED MEN.

Meeting for a Centennial Tepee Out.

A number of the Red Men from different tribes in this district met last evening in Select Council Chamber, City Hall, in pursuance with the call of D. D. G. S. Jones, to take some action in regard to a [illegible] on the Fourth. [illegible] ed to the chair, [illegible] GAZETTE made [illegible] sion of the call, and after the matter had been talked over, all favoring the object, a motion was made and carried that the meeting adjourn to reassemble on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock in the same place.

The reason of no definite action being taken was on account of the small number present. It is desired by Mr. Jones, as well as by all present last night, that every tribe be represented Saturday night, and as many members of the Order as can get out.

THE NEXT JURY.

Should the Sheriff Assist in Drawing the

A matter was brought to the attention of the Court of Quarter Sessions, yesterday, by a petition, or rather application, from Sheriff Fife, presented by his counsel, asking the Court to direct the Coroner to assist the Jury Commissioners in drawing names of the persons from the box who are to compose the Jury for the September session of the Quarter Sessions Court. The reasons set forth for this annual and novel request are that the Sheriff stands indicted before the Court and the jury to be summoned will have to try the Sheriff on that indictment, and that it would not be consistent with the principles of justice that the Sheriff should assist in the selection of the jury before which he was to be tried.

This is the first instance where a case of this kind has arisen in this State, and the Court is deciding a question the same decision as can be accepted, have no precedent to govern their action.

The application comes from Mr. Fife himself, and we are informed, is approved by the counsel for the prosecution. The Court reserved its decision for the present.

BASE BALL NOTES.

An Exciting Contest Yesterday—Games for To-day.

The fifteen inning game of base ball played at Union Park yesterday afternoon between the Allegheny and St. Louis Red Stockings was one much more exciting than Saturday's contest between the Stars and Alleghenys, but it was not distinguished by anything like an skillful playing, as a comparison of the errors made in both games will show. On Saturday there were but seven errors in both sides, while yesterday there were twenty-seven. The score is as follows:

ALLEGHENYS.	O	R	B	E	RED SOX.	O	R	B	E
Junkin, c. f.	4	1	0	0	Collins, l. f.	4	1	1	0
Mann, c. f.	4	1	0	0	Redman, s. s.	6	1	1	4
Quest, 2 b.	4	1	2	0	Glenon, 2 b.	4	1	1	0
Fogg, p.	5	0	1	1	Foley, 1 b.	4	0	1	0
Gallagher, 3 b.	5	0	0	1	Morgan, p.	5	0	1	1
Shaffer, p.	5	0	0	1	Dillon, 2	5	0	0	2
Bielski, s. s.	4	0	0	2	Bottom, c. f.	4	0	0	0
McCloskey, 1 b.	4	0	0	1	Sullivan, c.	5	0	0	1
Lane, c.	4	2	0	0	Galvin, r. f.	4	1	2	2
Total	39	4	3	6	Total	39	4	6	12

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Allegheny	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Red Sox	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The Alleghenys had 18 in caution, 1 passed ball, 1 wide pitch. The Red Stockings had 13 by catches, 6 missed flys and 2 passed balls. The game occupied two hours and thirty-five minutes, and was witnessed by two thousand people.

At New Castle yesterday the Neshannocks defeated the Stars by a score of 6 to 5. The Braddocks play the Red Stockings at Union Park this afternoon, and the Alleghenys the Neshannocks at New Castle.

Louisville—Hartfords 3, Louisville 0.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Regular Meeting of the Board of Directors.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, Gen. Howe in the chair and N. Grattan Murphy acting as Secretary.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Captain Stockdale, from the Committee on Wire Gauge, reported progress, and the committee was continued.

The Superintendent, Mr. N. Grattan Murphy, reported that he had been endeavoring to post himself in the duties of the office, and with the feeling of business men relative to the Chamber. He found a feeling generally favorable, but the complaint was that members would not attend the daily meetings. He stated that there was not more than half of the reports received at the office posted on the bulletin board. Mr. Clark moved that the Superintendent see that all telegraphed quotations received at the office of the Chamber are duly posted as soon as received. Adopted.

The Superintendent further stated that in canvassing for new members he had found two firms who claimed to have subscribed and paid their money as members of the Chamber in 1864, yet their names did not appear on the books at all. He was satisfied from what the parties referred to said about the matter that they had been duly paid, yet the books did not show that it had ever been received. The matter was referred to the Executive Committee for investigation.

On motion adjourned.

SHERIFF FIFE'S CASE.

The Defense Put Properly on the Record.

Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., one of the counsel for Sheriff Fife, called the attention of the Quarter Sessions Court yesterday morning, to the fact that in certain newspaper articles it had been publicly charged that the Sheriff was attempting to delay his trial, and that the District Attorney was not endeavoring to have it as speedily disposed of as he should do. Mr. Marshall said that it was at the suggestion of the Commonwealth's private counsel that the defense had agreed to a postponement. One of the counsel was about to be absent for some two or three months, and Mr. Marshall had promised him that he would not insist upon a trial until he would return. He called the attention of the Court to the fact, for the purpose of having the defense properly placed on the record. General Blakely, one of the counsel for the Commonwealth, made a similar statement to the Court, and Judge Ewing ordered the case to be continued until September.—*Chronicle.*

The contemptible and mean way in which one or two of our daily papers are endeavoring to make the outside public believe that Sheriff Fife is trying to evade a fair and open trial is in keeping with the character of the parties instigating it; but we are of the opinion that they have found out by this time that they can't scare Sheriff Fife into terms. This whole trouble originates from the fact that Mr. Fife, when elected Sheriff, gave certain gentlemen to understand that he intended running the Sheriff's Office in the interest of our citizens, and not for the interest of a few individuals. Had Mr. Fife consented to these same persons naming all his deputies, and allowed them to run the office for the advancement of a few who think the county is bound to keep them, then the word would have been passed along the line, "what a capital officer Dick Fife is." We are of the opinion that when the case is brought fairly to the attention of the Court there will be a good deal less laughing on the back seats.

Harvin's Biscuit and Crackers have always been the best that could be made.

Summer Hats.

For men, boys and children. The most complete assortment to be found at
McCORD & Co.'s
131 Wood street.

Summer Leg Rests.

Finley braided and embroidered in linen and cloth.
HUGUS & HACKE,
Fifth avenue and Market street.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Yesterday Afternoon.

A Message from the Mayor Concerning Burdensome Taxation—The Repaving of Wood Street and Fifth Avenue Ordered Finally—Attorney General Lear Settles the Assistant Assessorship Question—Wenke and Larkin Decided Elected—Routine Business.

A regular meeting of Pittsburgh Councils was held yesterday afternoon.

SELECT COUNCIL.

DAVID AIKEN, JR.....President *pro tem.*
R. S. MORROW.....Clerk.

The Select branch met at a quarter past two o'clock. The members present were Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Atkinson, Bates, R. B. Brown, Samuel S. Brown, L. T. Brown, Bruce, Buckley, Carr, Dannels, B. Darlington, H. Darlington, C. P. Duff, Epping, Foster, Evans, Felker, Foster, Geo. Fox, Froehlich, Geiger, Goldthorp, Herron, Holliday, Hunter, Jeremy, Kernan, Kerr, Lappan, Littell, Meyer, Moore, Murray, McCandless, McCombs, MacConnell, McClurg, McKinley, Negley, Eugene M. O'Neill, John O'Neill, Perry, Powers, Ray, Reiman, Rodgers, Rolfe, Sawyer, Schwarm, Shipton, Singerly, Taylor, Vierheller and Wareing.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, after which the following new business was presented:

A MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

Clerk Morrow read the following message from the Mayor:

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh:

GENTLEMEN—As you are aware I vetoed the last appropriation ordinance, assigning as a reason that it levied excessively above the amount provided in the ordinance to be expended. I now call your attention to facts derived from official documents that may prove my statements to be correct, and at the same time call to your attention a way in which you can relieve the taxpayers of a portion of this unnecessary load without "stopping the wheels of the Government."

The ordinance purports on its face to levy only for city tax, water works interest, fire and sinking fund tax, $2,267,000, while, in fact, under the authority of the ordinance, there is levied for these purposes alone the sum of $1,161,622, of which an almost 10 per cent. must be deducted for what is called exonerations, abatements, over-paid taxes, lost taxes, &c., which will leave a net sum of $1,045,463, instead of $932,000, as stated in the ordinance for these four millages. In other words, the excessive sum of $113,463 is surreptitiously taken from the pockets of the taxpayers, for a purpose not stated in the ordinance.

You have it in your power to lift this unnecessary burthen from the taxpayers by the exercise of a power that is used at almost every meeting of Councils, in favor of persons whose individual or political influence either by themselves or their friends commands attention under the various names of exoneration, abatements, overpaid taxes, &c.

As a specimen of how you can relieve the taxpayers in the mass as well as in the individual, I appeal to the official proceedings of Councils the following instances of exonerations, which can be duplicated were it necessary:

[Here follows a list of twenty-two taxpayers whose taxes were exonerated by resolution of Councils passed on the 27th of December, 1875.—ED.]

I have cited these instances as only one of the ways you can afford relief. If you should direct an exoneration, or abatement, or whatever else you may choose to call it, of 20 per cent. from the 4 mill tax, called city tax, you will secure at the relief asked for about as readily as any other way.

An examination of the levy for old city special and Lawrenceville special tax will develop the same deception as referred to above. Yours respectfully,

WM. C. MCCARTHY.

June 26th, 1876.

COMMUNICATIONS, PETITIONS, &C.

Mr. E. DARLINGTON presented a resolution granting Phillips & Musgrove the right to erect a balcony over the sidewalk in front of the Central Hotel. Adopted.

Also, a petition for the repaving of Market street, from Fifth avenue to Liberty street. Referred to the Board of Viewers to ascertain whether the improvement would be of local or general benefit.

Mr. C. BINFORD, communication from the Chamber of Commerce urging the repaving of Wood street and Fifth avenue. Referred.

Also, an ordinance amending the City Code, title "Signboards," so as to provide for a penalty of five dollars for a violation of its provisions. Referred.

Also, a communication from the Chamber of Commerce urging the repaving of Wood street and Fifth avenue. Referred.

Also, an ordinance amending the City Code, title "Sidewalks," sections two and three. Referred.

Also, petition for the grading of Center avenue, from Neville street to Liberty avenue. Referred.

Mr. MACCONNELL, ordinance amending the City Code, title "Sidewalks," sections two and three. Referred.

Also, petition of Anna M. Kirkpatrick for the refunding of overpaid taxes. Referred.

Mr. LITTELL, petition of Wm. Duckham for refunding of taxes paid by mistake. Referred.

Mr. EVANS, resolution for the payment to John Parkinson and others of damages caused by the grading of Sylvan avenue. Referred.

Mr. CARR, petition of C. Callahan for exoneration from payment of the assessment for the grading of Berry street. Referred.

Mr. HOLLIDAY, resolution for the refunding of overpaid taxes to Wm. F. Cox, Wm. Keaney's heirs, Wm. Hughes and John Stack. Passed.

Mr. VIERHELLER, petition of C. Cuckert and Charles Peacock for abatement of city tax. Referred.

Mr. C. P. DUFF, petition of Jane Gallaher for exoneration from payment of city tax. Referred.

On motion of Mr. SHIPTON the rules were suspended and the following business from Common Council was taken up:

Resolution for a warrant in favor of King & Parks for $34.78, being balance due on Liberty walks from Smithfield street to Grant avenues. Referred to Finance Committee.

Resolution directing the City Attorney to enter satisfaction of the liens entered of record against the properties of George Kunkel, John P. Heisel and Wm. Rassman, on Yards alley, in the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh wards. Passed.

PAVING OF FIFTH AVENUE.

The ordinance authorizing the repaving of Fifth avenue, from Smithfield street to Liberty street, with other than cobble stone, was taken up and Mr. Carr spoke in opposition to its adoption, saying that he could not in justice to his constituents vote for an improvement that would be of no benefit to them. On final passage the bill was lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, R. B. Brown, L. T. Brown, Buckley, B. Darlington, H. Darlington, C. P. Duff, Epping, Foster, Froehlich, Geiger, Herron, Holliday, Hunter, Jeremy, Kernan, Kerr, Lappan, Littell, Eugene M. O'Neill, Powers, Reiman, Rolfe, Sawyer, Schild, Shipton, Taylor and Vierheller—29.

Nays—Messrs. Atkinson, Bates, Samuel S. Brown, Bruce, Carr, Dannels, Evans, Felker, Fox, Goldthorp, Lagerman, Moore, Murray, McCombs, MacConnell, McClurg, McKinley, Negley, John O'Neill, Perry, Ray, Rodgers, Schwarm and Singerly—24.

An ordinance amending City Code, title "Board Measurers," sections one, two and five, providing for two assessors and providing that duties was next taken up and passed.

The Clerk of Common Council announced that the body was ready to meet this branch in joint session to select two Assistant City Assessors. Mr. BRUCE claimed that such officials had been elected at the last meeting, and that any further election would be void. Mr. KENNEDY asked, in behalf of the minority, that the yeas and nays might be called on the motion to go into joint session for such an election, so that the minority would be put on record against it. The call was sustained and Select Council by the following vote decided to meet Common in joint session:

Yeas—Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, L. T. Brown, Bruce, Buckley, B. Darlington, H. Darlington, C. P. Duff, Epping, Evans, Foster, George Fox, Froehlich, Geiger, Goldthorp, Herron, Holliday, Hunter, Jeremy, Kernan, Kerr, Lagerman, Littell, Meyer, Moore, Murray, McCandless, Eugene M. O'Neill, John O'Neill, Perry, Powers, Ray, Reiman, Rodgers, Sawyer, Schild, Schwarm, Shipton, Taylor, Vierheller—40.

Nays—Atkinson, Bates, Carr, Dannels, MacConnell, McClurg, McKinley, Singerly—8.

The ordinance for the repaving of Wood street, from Water street to Liberty street, was then taken up and adopted by a vote of 38 yeas to 8 nays.

Mr. HOLLIDAY presented a resolution providing for an adjourned meeting of Select Council on Monday, July 3d, for the purpose of disposing of unfinished business. Passed.

Mr. H. DARLINGTON called up the ordinance establishing the grade of Duquesne Way, from Fifth to Sixth streets. Lost for want of a legal majority.

The resolution offered by Mr. Neeb in Common Council, and adopted there, calling for a report in relation to the status of the work on the water works and the amount of penalties incurred by the contractors, was concurred in.

The Centennial resolution passed in Common Council requesting the citizens to decorate their houses on the Fourth of July, and asking Hutchinson's battery to fire a salute, was concurred in.

The viewers' reports on the Thirteenth street sewer, from Breed to Washington streets, and on the Brady street sewer, from Second avenue to the Monongahela river, were approved.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

W. B. NEGLEY.....President.
GEORGE BOOTH.....Clerk.

There were present in this branch Messrs. Atcheson, Aull, Boucher, Coll, Conway, Dickson, Flinn, Fox, Fritz, Fennerty, Ferson, Foley, Hahn, Hagan, Helmold, Hogle, Hughes, Kettenberg, Kirchner, Laughran, Lemer, Mears, Moore, McClarran, McCafferty, Nantker, Neeb, Nisbet, Powers, Reynolds, Roth, Rott, Thompson, Torrance, Yeckamp, Wainwright and President Negley.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Mr. John A. Fox, in the absence of President Negley, was called to the Chair.

NEW BUSINESS.

The following new business was presented on a call of wards:

By Mr. NEEL, petition of W. W. Wallace for abatement of taxes. Referred.

Also, a resolution providing for the postponement of the sitting of Councils at its season until the first meeting of Councils in September. Laid over.

By Mr. THOMPSON, two remonstrances against a change of grade on Sylvan avenue. Referred.

Also, a resolution directing the Street Committee to direct where street lamp signs shall be placed. Referred.

By Mr. ATCHESON, petition for gas lamps on Liberty street between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

By Mr. NANTKER, a Report giving notice to the Birmingham Passenger Railway Company to repair Carson street. Passed.

By Mr. BOUCHER, petition for board walk on Neville avenue. Referred.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. THOMPSON, from the Street Committee, presented the report of Viewers on the opening of Reed street. Also, ordinance providing for the same. Passed finally.

Also, Viewers report on the opening of Knox avenue. Received and filed.

Also, ordinance for same. Passed finally.

Mr. ATCHESON, from the Committee on Surveys presented an ordinance fixing the grade of Homewood avenue. Referred.

Also ordinance fixing the grade of Sylvan avenue. Referred.

The ordinance for a change of bonds laid over at the last meeting was called up, and passed.

Ordinance for fixing the grade of Thirty-fourth street from north curb of Penn avenue to Liberty avenue. Passed finally.

The report of the Committee on City Property for May was read and approved.

Monthly report of Committee on Water Works read and approved.

All S. C. business was concurred in.

Mr. DICKSON presented a resolution, asking that a committee of five be appointed to confer with the railroad authorities and a committee of citizens in reference to the difference arising out of the approach to the Thirty-third street bridge. Passed.

SOUTH SIDE ENGINES.

Mr. NISBET presented a resolution, asking that a committee be directed to erect an engine house in the Thirty-first ward and one in the Thirty-second ward. Referred to the Fire Commission and a committee of five appointed to confer with the Commission upon the matter.

Mr. FOX presented a resolution asking the citizens to decorate their houses on the Fourth and take part in the procession on that day. Also, that upon the sounding of the fire alarm bell at the hour of midnight, July 3d, that Hutchinson's battery fire a salute, and that the bells in the city be rung for one hour on that night, commencing at twelve o'clock. Passed.

Mr. FOX also presented a petition for the passage of the ordinance for repairing and recurbing of Thirty-third street. Referred.

Mr. KETTENBERG offered a resolution that three grappling hooks be purchased for the City Property Committee, one to be located at City Hall, one in the Twelfth ward station house, and one at the market house, South Side. Passed.

COME TO TIME!

Mr. NEEB offered the following:

Resolved, That the Water Committee be requested to report to Councils the present status of the work under their charge; and, also, the least possible amount necessary to get the works in operation, as well as the amount of penalties incurred by the contractors for delay.

Resolved, further, That the committee and the City Solicitor be requested to report what is still necessary to secure to the city such penalties as have already accumulated, or may be incurred hereafter, by delay on the part of contractors. Passed.

The message of the Mayor presented to Select Council was read.

Mr. AULL said that he did not think Councils should pay any attention to such communications. Before the passage of the appropriation ordinances Councils had given it their most careful consideration, and conscientiously done their duty, and more they could not do. He therefore moved that the message be laid on the table. Motion lost.

Mr. FOX moved that it be received and filed. Carried after some little discussion.

Council then went into joint session for the election of two Assistant Assessors.

Immediately after reassembling in Common Council room adjourned.

JOINT SESSION.

Immediately upon the assembling of both branches in joint session President Negley announced that since the last meeting he had addressed a letter to Hon. Geo. Lear, Attorney General of the State, in relation to the matter of the election of two Assistant Assessors for this city. He then read the letter written by himself and the response of the Attorney General. The latter is as follows:

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINION.

HARRISBURG, June 20, 1876.

DEAR SIR—Yours of the 17th inst is received. As your election of Assessors is peculiary a matter of your city, and you have had the ablest lawyers in the State, I do not wish to be understood as interfering in your local business, except in a quiet and private manner.

I have no interest personally, officially, or politically in the result, but if I can aid you in solving the difficulty I will cheerfully do so.

The Act of May 5th, 1876, is as much a part of your charter as the act of April 6th, 1 67, and when two acts cannot be reconciled the latter must prevail. (See *Sedgwick on Statutory and Constitutional Law quoted*," and this would be the result without a repealing clause, but in the act of 1876, there is a repealing section in these words, "all laws inconsistent or conflicting with the provisions of this act shall be and they are hereby repealed." The act of 1867 provides that all appointments of officers by the Mayor, City Councils shall be by a viva voce vote and a concurrence of the whole number of members elected shall be required." The act of 1876 providing for the election of assessors, among other things, provides "that whenever two assessors are to be chosen for the same term of service, each member of Council shall vote for one only." The Council shall not be selected, and no member of Councils can vote for more than one. You have two hundred and fifteen members, and how you can get two majorities out of that or any other number is a problem in arithmetic too abstruse for my comprehension. It was the very object of the law to give the minority a representation. A majority of the whole number elected may be secured at another meeting for one, but cannot in fair logic, and then adjourn again you cannot improve it at a subsequent meeting, for those who have voted for the assessor elected will have exhausted their power. They cannot vote for another. They can no more vote for two at different times than they can at the same meeting. Such an attempt would be an evasion of the law.

While I have but little faith in the system of minority representation, and believe in the principle that majorities should rule, I believe still more firmly that the law as it is, should be enforced.

Yours truly,
GEORGE LEAR.

HON. W. B. NEGLEY.

Mr. NEGLEY supplemented his reading of the opinion by stating that since the session of the 5th inst., when he decided that there had been no election for Assessors, he had consulted a number of authorities, and arrived at the conclusion, in which he was confirmed by the Attorney General, that he had made a wrong decision. He therefore withdrew it and announced that Daniel Wenke and J. J. Larkin had been chosen to the positions of Assistant Assessors. The announcement was received with applause by the Democratic members.

Joint session then adjourned.

Special.

Why pay from $3.00 to $10.00 for Gold Fillings when Dr. Goehorn will fill you the same teeth at from $1.00 to $5.00? His fillings can't be beat. References: Dr. Sterritt, 277 Penn street; Mr. Chestnut, 315 Liberty street; Rev. Dr. Sproull, 295 North avenue, Allegheny. Remember the number—34 Ninth street, near Penn avenue.

TTS.

Bishop Bowman Institute.

The commencement exercises of the Bishop Bowman Institute will be held in Trinity Church, Sixth avenue, on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Bishop Kerfoot will preside, and the Rev. Dr. Leighton Coleman will deliver the annual address. The friends of the school and the public are cordially invited to attend. 3&T

A MERITED COMPLIMENT.

The Retirement of Judge McCandless from the Bench—Resolutions of Esteem and Regret by the Williamsport Grand Jury.

At the session of the United States District Court in Williamsport last Friday, and just before the discharge of the Grand Jury, the following record of proceedings in the Grand Jury room was, upon the request of Hon. Henry Souther, the foreman, read by Clerk S. C. McCandless:

UNITED STATES GRAND JURY ROOM, }
WILLIAMSPORT, PA., June 21, 1876. }

Lewis Jones, Esq., presented the following:

Mr. Foreman—It is understood that the Honorable Wilson McCandless is about to retire from the bench of the District Court of the United States for this district, and the present is the last term at which he will preside on that bench which he has adorned for so many years with unusual grace, dignity, learning and ability. While, sir, we sincerely regret that circumstances considered by himself sufficient to necessitate his withdrawal from his judicial duties, so long and so well discharged, we shall feel proud of the historic page he will adorn in the annals of our State; and it is fitting, sir that the last Grand Jury assembled under his mandate should give expression by appropriate proceedings, to the high esteem they entertain of him as a man, and their appreciation of the learning and ability with which he has discharged the responsibilities of his office, and above all, of his integrity and incorruptibility as a judge.

I therefore move you, sir, that a committee of six members of this grand inquest be appointed to prepare and report to this body, on our assembling to-morrow morning, such proceedings as may seem meet in regard to the retirement of Hon. Wilson McCandless, to the end that the same may be entered upon the records of the court over which he has presided with such eminent ability. Whereupon the following members of the grand jury, viz., Henry Souther, Lewis Jones, T. R. Hazzard, W. W. Reed, Patrick Kane and B. C. Christy, were appointed such committee, who reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge of the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, is about to terminate his official connection with the district, after presiding over this court for a period of seventeen years, and

WHEREAS, The members of the Grand Jury now sitting at the Court at Williamsport, Pa., at this June term, 1876, deem it proper and fitting that we should put upon record our testimony in behalf of the distinguished gentleman and jurist who is now about to retire from the position which he has so ably discharged; therefore we do hereby resolve:

First—That during the time His Honor, Wilson McCandless, has filled the position of United States District Judge in this district, the high and important duties pertaining to the office have been discharged faithfully, faithfully and honestly discharged by a courteous and dignified gentleman and Judge. The rights of the public and the citizens have been protected and preserved, and by such discharge of duty His Honor has endeared himself to the people of the district.

Second—That we regret the necessity which compels the retirement of Judge McCandless at a period of his life when his legal abilities, his qualifications for the discharge of his official duties have not fully ripened, and when, from his ripe experience, the future of his life which would naturally have been given him, would have been valuable to the public and to suitors in this court.

Third—That Judge McCandless carries with him to his retirement from public life the highest esteem and respect of all of his fellow citizens, all hoping and trusting that a release from public duties will add to his health and enjoyment, and years to his life; and we tender him our hearty wishes that he may live long and happy years fully trusting and believing that with and in the society of his friends and the devoted members of his family his declining years may be as pleasant to him and them as his official career has been pleasant, acceptable and agreeable to those in whose behalf the duties of his high office have been discharged.

Fourth—That we request the court to direct that this paper be filed and entered upon the minute-book of the court for this term.

H. Souther, foreman, Jno. B. Patrick,
T. R. Hazzard, sec'y, B. Shumaker,
D. I. Campbell, W. W. Reed,
S. J. Marlin, Jno. R. Campbell,
W. A. Squires, W. P. Schell,
Wm. Irwin, S. C. Koonce,
Thos. Smith, W. J. Wilson
Hugh McNeill, Lewis Jones,
A. J. Colburn, Samuel Blakely,
W. M. Epley, B. C. Christy.

After the reading of this deservedly handsome compliment, his honor, Judge McCandless, arose and said:

I never felt the want of speech so much in my life as I do on this occasion. Gentlemen, I thank you.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

Criminal Court.
(Before Judge Collier.)

J. S. Frain, indicted for larceny by bailee, previously reported, trial resumed. The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

Com. vs. Henry Mellon, assault and battery. Adeline Barker, prosecutrix. Verdict of not guilty, and defendant to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Fred Rivers and Jas. Mooney, indicted for obstructing an officer in the discharge of his duty. O'Connor, for prosecutor. The prosecutor was executing a landlords warrant on N. Whiting & Co., when a row ensued, and officers Rivers and Mc. Allister, who are members of the police force, arrested him. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, but directed that F. Rivers pay the costs.

The thirteen jurors, indicted for keeping a bawdy house in rear of No. 125 Third avenue. Officer Kennedy, prosecutor. The jury returned a verdict of guilty without leaving the box.

Trial List for To-day.

S. Johnkoske, J. T. Bore,
Franz Johnkoske, H. J. McOliver (2)
Herman Freese, Frank McClintock,
H. Rosenblatt, H. C. Simmonetti,
Joseph Dieterle, Rachel King,
Chas. Ran et al. Lizzie Roxburg et al
Jacob Walker, et al. Augusta Bonnert,
Mary White, D. Davis,
H. Metzgar, F. G. Palmer, et al.
Peter Davis, James J. Fox,
H. B. Aldrich, M. Smith,
Emma Wachter, Jennie Jackson,
John Simpson, Jarod Parshall et al
Ellen Barrington, W. C. Boyd,

Court Brevities.

THE case of G. M. Hazlett was brought before Common Pleas No. 2, and he was discharged under the insolvent laws.

THEODORE CLARK was appointed collection assessor for the Fifth district, Second ward, Allegheny, and Franklin Ferree for the Third district, Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh.

HENZELL AND REED entered suit in Common Pleas No. 1 against Samuel Rothwell, Esq., and R. Craig, for trespass. It is alleged that defendants illegally took possession of a wagon and horse belonging to plaintiff.

In Common Pleas No. 1, an action to recover damages for slander was instituted by Andrew Koener and wife against Simon Effunder, for words alleged to have been spoken by defendant derogatory to the character of Mrs. Koener.

PATRICK AND KATE BURNES instituted a suit in Common Pleas No. 1 against John and Mary Hanlon for slander. It is alleged that Mrs. M. uttered words derogatory to the character of Mrs. B. for chastety. Damages is claimed in $1,000.

THE following persons were sentenced by Judge McClelland, of the U. S. District Court, in session at Williamsport, on Saturday last: Curtis L. Avery, for having counterfeit moulds and dies in his possession, to pay a fine of $50, the costs of prosecution, and to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary; Louis S. Bell, passing counterfeit money, a fine of $100, the costs of prosecution and one year in the Penitentiary.

THE School Directors of Ross township by their attorney Noah W. Shafer, filed a bill in equity in Common Pleas No. 2 yesterday against Robert Faulk and Daniel Unks. The bill sets fourth that when the School Board organized on June 5, 1876 they discovered that the retiring Board had purchased half an acre of ground from Unks at $750, for which the note of the Board was given and that they had contracted with Faulk to erect a school building on said lot for $900, and further, that at the time the purchase and contract was made there was no funds in the treasury for building purposes nor had any tax been levied to pay either the interest or principal of the debt so contracted, as is required by law. That the contractor had been notified to stop work and had refused. The case will be argued Saturday.

Straw Hats.

A new and elegant stock of the latest styles in Straw Hats just received by
McCORD & Co.,
131 Wood street.

Elegant Oiled Walnut Chamber Suits.—Beautiful parlor furniture and a very fine selection of really meritorious furniture, all of the best quality, at *Hammer's* second great bankrupt sale, 46, 48 and 50 Seventh avenue, PITTSBURGH, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) morning, June 28th, at 10 o'clock. Stock now on view. Sale absolute. Every article warranted.
JAS. W. DRAPE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

We Will Open

To-day something new in blue and seal, brown, plaid and striped cretonnes; also new styles in black and whites,
HUGUS & HACKE,
Fifth avenue and Market street.

Prices Reduced

both in new work and repairing, at the new carriage works of C. West & Co., corner Duquesne Way and Evans alley, between Fourth and Fifth streets, fronting the Allegheny river.

Bargains

This week in our fine Madras and zephyr cloths. One lot of stripes at 20c, worth 37½.
HUGUS & HACKE,
Fifth avenue and Market street.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pemslings of Passing Events.

....The new drinking fountain was put up in the Allegheny West Park yesterday.

....There were 27 deaths in Allegheny city last week. Sixteen were males and 11 females.

....Peter Puhl, the missing Allegheny grocer, was heard from yesterday. He is in Philadelphia.

....Peter Kline's boot and shoe store at Castle Shannon, was robbed Sunday night of about $50 worth of goods.

....Five or six boat clubs have signified their intention of taking part in the Centennial Regatta on the Fourth of July.

....The residence of Robb Stewart, on Broad Street, East End, was robbed of $92 on Saturday night. The police are searching for the thieves.

....The pipe house of the Standard Oil Works, near Sharpsburg, was burned this morning, causing an alarm from box 78. Loss inconsiderable.

....Why do roses fade?—*Leader.* Because, like the "All Serts" man, they will persist in indulging too freely in autumnal cock-tails of "morning dew."

....Hugh McGeehan, who has a brother living in this city, met his death by a railroad accident in New Castle last week. His body was nearly cut in two.

....A few days ago a blooded mare got frightened at Pulaski and ran away. She never stopped until she reached Sharon, ten miles distant. She made it in forty-five minutes.

....Bananas are said to contain more nutriment than beef or mutton. The only ones who dispute the assertion are those who tread on a peeling and sit down to see what has happened.

....Mary Nono was arrested at the South Side market yesterday on a charge of cruelty to animals, for driving a horse with a sore shoulder. Alderman Krehau required her to pay a fine of $10.

....Wm. Leonard was robbed on Fourth avenue, between Ross and Grant streets, on Sunday night, of his silver watch. He was too much inebriated to remember much of the two men who relieved him.

....A special train will leave the Union Depot to-morrow morning at 7:17 o'clock for the convenience of parties desiring to attend the commencement exercises at Washington and Jefferson College.

....Charles Campbell, a lad of fifteen years, and an employe at Hoag's boot store, on Federal street, Allegheny, fainted yesterday at the store and in falling was severely hurt on the head. He was unconscious for three hours.

....We hope our friends will not forget the News and Sabbath School fair and festival at the Temperance Alliance rooms, which will be continued several evenings for the benefit of those devoted teachers in their labor of love.

....Thos. Lally, an employe of the B. & O. Railroad Company, was killed on the Fayette county branch, Saturday morning life, in company with other laborers on the road, started to their work on a hand car which was run into by the morning train, killing Lally instantly.

....A difficulty occurred between Wm. Fortenbach and Patrick Colligan on Ninteenth street, South Side, yesterday, when it is alleged that the former kicked the latter, inflicting injury which may prove fatal. Alderman Hoerr has issued a warant for the arrest of Fahrenbach.

....Co. A, Duquesne Greys, will this afternoon attend the funeral of the late Mr. James Vick, who was a member of that organization. The printers of the *Chronicle* Job Office, of which Mr. Vick worked for years, held a meeting yesterday and adopted resolutions expressing their sorrow at his decease.

....The German Evangelical Lutheran congregations of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, numbering about three thousand persons, left the Union Depot on Sunday morning for Friendship Park, where they spent the day. They had preaching in the forenoon and afternoon by Revs. Hershberger, Brauer, Schmidt, Wals and Engleder.

....The Mayor says he intends to allow the joint resolution of Councils accepting the Nation Trust compromise to become a law without his signature. In this connection we may mention that it is stated that about $98,000 have been subscribed by the stockholders to pay the private creditors. The amount to be raised yet is $30,000.

....A twelve year old son of W. Wattles, the jeweler, was seriously wounded on the head on Saturday from a rock thrown off the Emily street bridge by a boy whose name could not be ascertained. It is said that a lot of rascals are in the habit of throwing stones from the bridge, and three or four of them ought to be taken into custody.

....Mr. William D. Negley, of the Thirtieth ward, buried two of his children yesterday morning, which makes four that have been buried out of the same family within the two weeks. His only remaining child is now lying quite low with measles. The others died with diptheria. The family have the sympathy of the neighbors and friends in their bereavements.

....Kenneth McKee, of the Fifteenth ward, is short about $60 He thinks his brother-in-law, T. W. Reighart, is ahead that amount and has invoked the aid of the law through Deputy Mayor King to recover it. He alleges that he went to the house of his brother-in-law Sunday night very drunk and had $60 in his pocket, but on he awoke he could not find the money.

....A fire at New Brighton yesterday morning destroyed the Catholic Church and a library of 800 volumes that it contained. Loss about $4,000; insurance $5,000. The fire was incendiary. The New Brighton folks are getting exceedingly out of humor over the number of incendiary fires, and if anybody should be caught in the act of setting fire to a building it is likely he would see immediate trouble.

....The thirteenth